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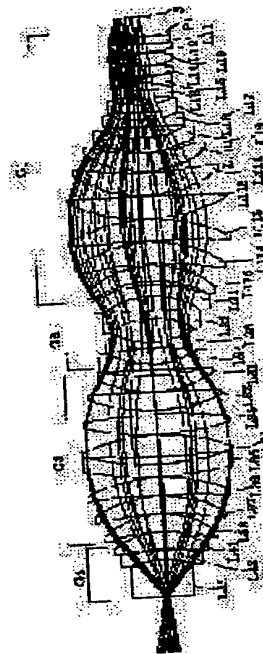
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(54) PROJECTION OPTICAL SYSTEM AND EXPOSURE DEVICE PROVIDED WITH IT

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a high resolution projection optical system which secures high image side numerical aperture while suppressing the increase of a lens outer diameter.

SOLUTION: This projection optical system has an image side numerical aperture of ≥ 0.75 and forms the image of a first object (3) on a second object by using specified light having a wavelength of ≤ 300 nm. A first lens group G1 having positive refracting power, a second lens group G2 having negative refracting power, a third lens group G3 having positive refracting power and a fourth lens group G4 having positive refracting power are provided in this order from the side of the first object. The distance D (mm) along an optical axis between the optical surface of the fourth lens group G4 which is on the closest side to the second object and the second object satisfies a condition of $0.1 < D < 5$.



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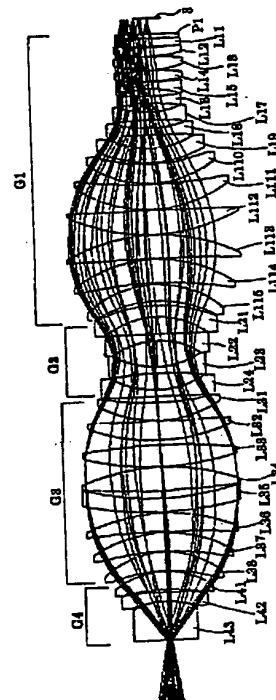
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(54) 【発明の名称】 投影光学系および該投影光学系を備えた露光装置

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 レンズ外径の大型化を抑えつつ、高い像側開口数を確保することのできる高解像の投影光学系。

【解決手段】 0.75以上の像側開口数を有し、300nm以下の波長を有する所定の光に基づいて第1物体(3)の像を第2物体上に形成する投影光学系。第1物体側から順に、正の屈折力を有する第1レンズ群G1と、負の屈折力を有する第2レンズ群G2と、正の屈折力を有する第3レンズ群G3と、正の屈折力を有する第4レンズ群G4とを備えている。第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面と第2物体との間の光軸に沿った距離D (mm)は、 $0.1 < D < 5$ の条件を満足する。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 0.75以上の像側開口数を有し、300nm以下の波長を有する所定の光に基づいて第1物体の像を第2物体上に形成する投影光学系において、第1物体側から順に、正の屈折力を有する第1レンズ群G1と、負の屈折力を有する第2レンズ群G2と、正の屈折力を有する第3レンズ群G3と、正の屈折力を有する第4レンズ群G4とを備え、前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面と前記第2物体との間の光軸に沿った距離D (mm)は、 $0.1 < D < 5$ (1)

の条件を満足することを特徴とする投影光学系。

【請求項2】 前記光学系は、0.8以上の像側開口数を有することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の投影光学系。

【請求項3】 前記第4レンズ群G4を構成する各光学部材の光軸に沿った厚さの合計をTとし、前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面と前記第2物体との間の光軸に沿った距離をDとしたとき、 $0.001 < D/T < 0.2$ (2)

の条件を満足することを特徴とする請求項1または2に記載の投影光学系。

【請求項4】 前記第4レンズ群G4を構成する各光学部材の光軸に沿った厚さの合計をTとし、前記第1物体と前記第2物体との間の光軸に沿った距離をLとしたとき、 $0.02 < T/L$ (3)

の条件を満足することを特徴とする請求項1乃至3のいずれか1項に記載の投影光学系。

【請求項5】 前記第1物体と前記第2物体との間の光軸に沿った距離L (mm)は、 $800 < L < 1600$ (4)

の条件を満足することを特徴とする請求項1乃至4のいずれか1項に記載の投影光学系。

【請求項6】 前記第2レンズ群G2の焦点距離をF2とし、前記第1物体と前記第2物体との間の光軸に沿った距離をLとしたとき、 $0.01 < |F2|/L < 0.15$ (5)

の条件を満足することを特徴とする請求項1乃至5のいずれか1項に記載の投影光学系。

【請求項7】 前記光学系を構成する複数の光学面のうちの少なくとも1つの光学面は非球面形状に形成されていることを特徴とする請求項1乃至6のいずれか1項に記載の投影光学系。

【請求項8】 前記第1物体としてのマスクを照明するための照明系と、前記マスクに形成されたパターンの像を前記第2物体としての感光性基板上に形成するための請求項1乃至7のいずれか1項に記載の投影光学系と、前記感光性基板から発生するガスが前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面に付着するのを妨げるため

の防止手段とを備えていることを特徴とする露光装置。

【請求項9】 前記防止手段は、前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面と前記感光性基板との間の光路において所定の気体または液体の流れを形成するための流れ形成手段を有することを特徴とする請求項8に記載の露光装置。

【請求項10】 前記第1物体としてのマスクを照明する照明工程と、請求項1乃至7のいずれか1項に記載の投影光学系を介して、前記マスクに形成されたパターンを前記第2物体としての感光性基板上に露光する露光工程とを含み、

前記露光工程は、前記感光性基板から発生するガスが前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面に付着するのを妨げるために、前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面と前記感光性基板との間の光路において所定の気体または液体の流れを形成する流れ形成工程を含むことを特徴とする露光方法。

【請求項11】 請求項8または9に記載の露光装置あるいは請求項10に記載の露光方法を用いて前記マスクのパターンを前記感光性基板上に露光する露光工程と、前記露光工程により露光された前記感光性基板を現像する現像工程とを含むことを特徴とするマイクロデバイスの製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、投影光学系および該投影光学系を備えた露光装置に関し、特に半導体素子や液晶表示素子などをフォトリソグラフィ工程で製造する際に使用される露光装置に最適な投影光学系に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】半導体素子等を製造するためのフォトリソグラフィ工程において、投影光学系を介してマスクのパターン像をウェハのような感光性基板上に投影露光するための露光装置が使用されている。この種の露光装置では、半導体素子等の集積度が向上するにつれて、投影光学系に要求される解像力(解像度)が高まっている。そのため、投影光学系の解像力に対する要求を満足するために、照明光(露光光)の波長を短くするとともに、投影光学系の像側開口数(NA)を極限まで高める必要性に迫られている。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、投影光学系の開口数を大きくすると、開口数の大きさに比例してレンズ外径が大きくなる。その結果、レンズを製造するための光学材料ブロックの外径(硝材径)も大きくなり、均質性の良い光学材料ブロックを得ることが、ひいては性能の良い光学系を製造することが困難になる。また、レンズ外径が大きくなると、重力によるレンズの撓みや歪みの影響を受け易くなり、性能の良い光学系を製

造することが困難になる。

【0004】本発明は、前述の課題に鑑みてなされたものであり、レンズ外径の大型化を抑えつつ、高い像側開口数を確保することのできる、高解像の投影光学系および該投影光学系を備えた露光装置を提供することを目的とする。また、高い像側開口数を有する高解像の投影光学系を備えた本発明の露光装置を用いて、高精度で良好なマイクロデバイスを製造することのできるマイクロデバイス製造方法を提供することを目的とする。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】前記課題を解決するため、本発明では、0.75以上の像側開口数を有し、300nm以下の波長を有する所定の光に基づいて第1物体の像を第2物体上に形成する投影光学系において、第1物体側から順に、正の屈折力を有する第1レンズ群G1と、負の屈折力を有する第2レンズ群G2と、正の屈折力を有する第3レンズ群G3と、正の屈折力を有する第4レンズ群G4とを備え、前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面と前記第2物体との間の光軸に沿った距離D(mm)は、 $0.1 < D < 5$ (1)の条件を満足することを特徴とする投影光学系を提供する。

【0006】本発明の好ましい態様によれば、前記光学系は、0.8以上の像側開口数を有する。また、前記第4レンズ群G4を構成する各光学部材の光軸に沿った厚さの合計をTとし、前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面と前記第2物体との間の光軸に沿った距離をDとしたとき、

$$0.001 < D/T < 0.2 \quad (2)$$

の条件を満足することが好ましい。

【0007】また、本発明の好ましい態様によれば、前記第4レンズ群G4を構成する各光学部材の光軸に沿った厚さの合計をTとし、前記第1物体と前記第2物体との間の光軸に沿った距離をLとしたとき、

$$0.02 < T/L \quad (3)$$

の条件を満足する。

【0008】本発明の別の局面によれば、前記第1物体としてのマスクを照明するための照明系と、前記マスクに形成されたパターンの像を前記第2物体としての感光性基板上に形成するための本発明の投影光学系と、前記感光性基板上から発生するガスが前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面に付着するのを妨げるための防止手段とを備えていることを特徴とする露光装置を提供する。この場合、前記防止手段は、前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面と前記感光性基板との間の光路において所定の気体または液体の流れを形成するための流れ形成手段を有することが好ましい。

【0009】また、本発明の別の局面によれば、前記第1物体としてのマスクを照明する照明工程と、本発明の

投影光学系を介して、前記マスクに形成されたパターンを前記第2物体としての感光性基板上に露光する露光工程とを含み、前記露光工程は、前記感光性基板から発生するガスが前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面に付着するのを妨げるために、前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面と前記感光性基板との間の光路において所定の気体または液体の流れを形成する流れ形成工程を含むことを特徴とする露光方法を提供する。

【0010】さらに、本発明の別の局面によれば、本発明の露光装置あるいは露光方法を用いて前記マスクのパターンを前記感光性基板上に露光する露光工程と、前記露光工程により露光された前記感光性基板を現像する現像工程とを含むことを特徴とするマイクロデバイスの製造方法を提供する。

【0011】

【発明の実施の形態】一般に、露光装置に搭載された投影光学系において、最も像側(ウェハ側)のレンズ面とウェハとの距離すなわち作動距離を一定に保ったまま像側開口数を大きくすると、像側開口数の大きさに比例してレンズ外径も大きくなる。その原因の一つとして、負の高次球面収差の発生が挙げられる。以下、この点について説明する。

【0012】投影光学系の最も像側のレンズ面は、曲率の小さい平面に近い形状に形成されることが多い。この場合、ウェハに向かって光が大きな開口数で投影光学系から射出されるとき、平面に近い形状に形成された最も像側のレンズ面において大きな屈折作用を受け、高次球面収差が大きく発生することになる。ここで、高次球面収差の発生量は、上述の作動距離Dにほぼ比例する。したがって、作動距離Dを小さく設定すれば、高次球面収差の発生を小さく抑えることができ、像側開口数を大きくしてもレンズ外径を比較的小さく抑えることができる。

【0013】そこで、本発明では、物体側(マスク側)から順に、正屈折力の第1レンズ群G1と負屈折力の第2レンズ群G2と正屈折力の第3レンズ群G3と正屈折力の第4レンズ群G4を備えた基本構成において、条件式(1)にしたがって作動距離Dを所定の範囲内で小さく設定している。その結果、本発明では、レンズ外径の大型化を抑えつつ、高い像側開口数を確保することができる。以下、本発明の各条件式を参照して、本発明の構成をさらに詳細に説明する。

【0014】本発明では、第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側(最も像側：露光装置の場合には最もウェハ側)の光学面と第2物体(露光装置の場合にはウェハ)との間の光軸に沿った作動距離D(mm)が、次の条件式(1)を満足する。

$$0.1 < D < 5 \quad (1)$$

【0015】条件式(1)の上限値を上回ると、作動距

離Dが大きくなりすぎて、高次球面収差の発生が大きくなり、この高次球面収差を最も像側のレンズよりも物体側に配置されたレンズによって予め補正する必要性が生じる。その結果、光学系の構成が複雑になるとともにレンズ外径が大きくなり、現実的な大きさの光学系を実現することが困難になる。

【0016】一方、条件式(1)の下限値を下回ると、作動距離Dが小さくなりすぎて、光学系の操作性などが著しく悪化する。特に、露光装置の場合、光照射によりウェハに塗布されたレジストから発生するガス(以下、「アウトガス」という)が最も像側のレンズ面に付着するのを防止することが困難になる。また、ウェハ面のオートフォーカスが困難になるとともに、ウェハ交換に際して投影光学系とウェハとが接触する危険性が高くなる。

【0017】また、本発明においては、次の条件式(2)を満足することが好ましい。

$$0.001 < D/T < 0.2 \quad (2)$$

ここで、Tは、第4レンズ群G4を構成する各光学部材の光軸に沿った厚さの合計、すなわち第4レンズ群G4のレンズ総厚である。また、上述したように、Dは作動距離である。

【0018】条件式(2)の上限値を上回ると、条件式(1)の場合と同様に、作動距離Dが大きくなりすぎて高次球面収差の発生が大きくなり、光学系の構成が複雑になるとともにレンズ外径が大きくなるので好ましくない。また、条件式(2)の下限値を下回ると、条件式(1)の場合と同様に、作動距離Dが小さくなりすぎて、アウトガスの付着防止およびウェハ面のオートフォーカスが困難になるとともに、投影光学系とウェハとが接触する危険性が高くなるので好ましくない。

【0019】また、本発明においては、次の条件式(3)を満足することが好ましい。

$$0.02 < T/L \quad (3)$$

ここで、Lは、第1物体(露光装置の場合にはマスク)と第2物体との間の光軸に沿った距離、すなわち物像点間距離である。また、上述したように、Tは第4レンズ群G4のレンズ総厚である。

【0020】条件式(3)は、球面収差およびコマ収差を良好に補正するための条件式である。すなわち、第4レンズ群G4のレンズ総厚Tが十分に大きい場合、球面収差およびコマ収差の発生が小さく、その補正は容易である。しかしながら、条件式(3)の下限値を下回ると、第4レンズ群G4のレンズ総厚Tが小さくなりすぎて、一定の正屈折力を保持したまま球面収差およびコマ収差を良好に補正することが困難になり、結像性能が悪化するので好ましくない。

【0021】また、本発明においては、投影光学系の物像点間距離L(mm)が、次の条件式(4)を満足することが好ましい。

$$800 < L < 1600 \quad (4)$$

【0022】条件式(4)は、広い投影視野(露光装置の場合には広い露光エリア)を確保しつつ諸収差を良好に補正するための条件式である。条件式(4)の上限値を上回ると、物像点間距離Lが大きくなりすぎて、光学系が大型化するので好ましくない。特に、露光装置の場合には、装置が高くなりすぎて、露光装置として成り立たなくなるので好ましくない。逆に、条件式(4)の下限値を下回ると、コマ収差を良好に補正することが困難になり、結像性能の悪化を招くので好ましくない。

【0023】ところで、上述の条件式(1)および

(2)を満足することにより高次球面収差の発生は小さくなるが、その発生量を完全に零に抑えることはできない。したがって、本発明では、光学系を構成する複数の光学面のうちの少なくとも1つの光学面を非球面形状に形成することにより、すなわち光学系に非球面を導入することにより、高次球面収差をほぼ完全に補正することが好ましい。

【0024】また、本発明においては、次の条件式(5)を満足することが好ましい。

$$0.01 < |F2| \cdot L < 0.15 \quad (5)$$

ここで、F2は、第2レンズ群G2の焦点距離である。また、上述したように、Lは物像点間距離である。

【0025】条件式(5)は、像面の平坦性を得るためのベッツパール和の補正に関する条件式である。条件式(5)の上限値を上回ると、ベッツパール和の補正が不十分になり、像面の平坦性が失われるので好ましくない。一方、条件式(5)の下限値を下回ると、正の球面収差が著しく発生し、非球面を用いてもこの収差を良好に補正することが困難になり、結像性能の悪化を招くので好ましくない。

【0026】なお、前述したように、露光装置において作動距離Dが比較的小さい場合、レジストからのアウトガスが最も像側のレンズ面に付着し易い。その結果、最も像側のレンズの透過率が低下し、ひいては投影光学系の光学性能が悪化する。そこで、本発明では、第4レンズ群G4の最も像側の光学面とウェハとの間の光路において所定の気体または液体の流れを形成することにより、アウトガスが光学面に付着するのを妨げることが好ましい。

【0027】本発明の実施形態を、添付図面に基づいて説明する。図1は、本発明の実施形態にかかる投影光学系を備えた露光装置の構成を概略的に示す図である。なお、図1において、投影光学系6の光軸AXに平行にZ軸を、光軸AXに垂直な面内において図1の紙面に平行にY軸を、紙面に垂直にX軸を設定している。

【0028】図示の露光装置は、照明光を供給するための光源として、KrFエキシマレーザー光源(発振中心波長248.40nm)またはArFエキシマレーザー光源(発振中心波長193.31nm)1を備えてい

【0029】マスク3に形成されたパターンからの光は、投影光学系6を介して、感光性基板であるウェハ7上にマスクパターン像を形成する。ウェハ7は、ウェハテーブル（ウェハホルダ）8を介して、ウェハステージ9上においてXY平面に平行に保持されている。また、ウェハステージ9は、図示を省略した駆動系の作用によりウェハ面（すなわちXY平面）に沿って移動可能であり、その位置座標はウェハ干渉計（不図示）によって計測され且つ位置制御されるように構成されている。こうして、投影光学系6の光軸AXと直交する平面（XY平面）内においてウェハ7を二次元的に駆動制御しながら一括露光またはスキャン露光を行うことにより、ウェハ7の各露光領域にはマスク3のパターンが逐次露光される。

部10は、ウェハ7に塗布されたレジスト11から、
ガスが投影光学系の最もウェハ側のレンズ面に付着す

$$+C_4 \cdot y^4 + C_6 \cdot y^6 + C_8 \cdot y^8 + C_{10} \cdot y^{10} + C_{12} \cdot y^{12} + C_{14} \cdot y^{14} + C_{16} \cdot y^{16} + C_{18} \cdot y^{18} \quad (a)$$

【0035】また、第2レンズ群G2は、マスク側から

【0031】なお、後述の各実施例において、本発明の投影光学系6は、マスク側から順に、正の屈折力を有する第1レンズ群G1と、負の屈折力を有する第2レンズ群G2と、正の屈折力を有する第3レンズ群G3と、正の屈折力を有する第4レンズ群G4とから構成されている。また、第1実施例および第2実施例において、投影光学系6を構成するすべての光学部材には、中心波長248、40 nmに対して1.50839の屈折率を有する石英を使用している。また、第3実施例の投影光学系6では、中心波長193、31 nmに対して1.560353の屈折率を有する石英、および中心波長193、31 nmに対して1.501474の屈折率を有する螢石を使用している。

【0033】

$$K) = \{y^2 / r^2\}^{1/2}$$

【0036】さらに、第3レンズ群G3は、マスク側から順に、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL31と、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL32と、マスク側の面が非球面形状に形成された両凸レンズL33と、両凸レンズL34と、マスク側に凹面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL35と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL36と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL37と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL38とから構成されている。

【0037】また、第4レンズ群G4は、マスク側から

順に、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL41と、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL42と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL43とから構成されている。第1実施例では、供給部10が水（中心波長248.40nmに対して1.38の屈折率を有する）を供給するように構成され、投影光学系6とウェハ7との間の狭い光路を充填するように水の流れが形成される。すなわち、第1実施例の投影光学系は、水浸系の光学系を構成している。

【0038】次の表(1)に、第1実施例にかかる投影光学系の諸元の値を掲げる。表(1)の主要諸元において、 λ は露光光(KrFエキシマレーザー光)の中心波

長を、 β は投影倍率を、 Y_m は最大像高を、NAは像側開口数を、Dは作動距離をそれぞれ表している。また、表(1)はウェハ側から順に光学部材諸元を表し、第1カラムの面番号はウェハ側からの面の順序を、第2カラムのrは各面の曲率半径（非球面の場合には頂点曲率半径：mm）を、第3カラムのdは各面の軸上間隔すなわち面間隔（mm）を、第4カラムのnは中心波長入に対する屈折率をそれぞれ示している。なお、曲率半径rは、ウェハ側に向かって凸面の曲率半径を正とし、ウェハ側に向かって凹面の曲率半径を負としている。

【0039】

【表1】

(主要諸元)

$\lambda = 248.40 \text{ nm}$

$\beta = 1/5$

$Y_m = 11.6 \text{ mm}$

$NA = 0.89$

$D = 0.5 \text{ mm}$

(光学部材諸元)

面番号	r	d	n
	(ウェハ面)		
1	∞	0.500000	1.38000 (浸液：水)
2	-278.38803	81.380761	1.50839 (レンズL43)
3	-144.83885	1.000000	
4	-184.30485	18.915187	1.50839 (レンズL42)
5	-704.03874	4.822898	
6	-487.23542	38.289622	1.50839 (レンズL41)
7	-163.51870	1.068326	
8	-316.44413	39.899826	1.50839 (レンズL38)
9	-173.82425	1.166541	
10	-514.79368	38.713118	1.50839 (レンズL37)
11	-256.84706	2.993584	
12	-1486.19304	39.000000	1.50839 (レンズL36)
13	-349.92079	5.231160	
14	684.32388	30.000000	1.50839 (レンズL35)
15	535.80500	16.111594	
16	1423.09713	49.000000	1.50839 (レンズL34)
17	-417.61955	1.000000	
18	534.19578	48.373958	1.50839 (レンズL33)
19*	-1079.65640	3.793818	
20	363.41400	41.353623	1.50839 (レンズL32)
21	11327.06579	1.000000	
22	221.09486	38.438778	1.50839 (レンズL31)
23	576.34104	13.483698	
24*	72641.42689	14.000000	1.50839 (レンズL24)
25	169.78783	36.502361	
26	-721.39710	14.000000	1.50839 (レンズL23)
27*	163.09868	55.546840	
28*	-154.09821	14.000000	1.50839 (レンズL22)
29*	4602.19163	36.940676	

30*	-162.70945	24.726155	1.50839 (レンズL21)
31	-277.47625	9.365299	
32	-233.72917	35.657146	1.50839 (レンズL115)
33	-199.92054	3.651342	
34	-760.94438	50.681020	1.50839 (レンズL114)
35	-267.98451	1.000000	
36	-8019.33680	51.000000	1.50839 (レンズL113)
37	-361.32067	1.000000	
38	359.57299	51.000000	1.50839 (レンズL112)
39	22205.61483	1.000000	
40	254.06189	53.118722	1.50839 (レンズL111)
41	814.49441	2.310847	
42	207.87392	41.299164	1.50839 (レンズL110)
43*	325.56504	2.944573	
44	227.90224	30.090705	1.50839 (レンズL19)
45	176.14016	30.818682	
46	-1560.80134	14.019437	1.50839 (レンズL18)
47*	211.19874	18.615775	
48	-419.25972	14.000000	1.50839 (レンズL17)
49	162.14317	19.137169	
50	-385.99461	14.000000	1.50839 (レンズL16)
51	377.23568	16.483492	
52	-192.32222	14.000000	1.50839 (レンズL15)
53	577.40909	1.000000	
54	347.51785	23.387796	1.50839 (レンズL14)
55	-746.67387	1.000000	
56	230.21868	28.789242	1.50839 (レンズL13)
57	-632.24530	1.987632	
58	366.04498	19.840462	1.50839 (レンズL12)
59	658.39254	1.000136	
60	436.06541	17.664657	1.50839 (レンズL11)
61	1827.22708	2.355320	
62	∞	8.000000	1.50839 (平行平板P1)
63	∞	31.664788	

(マスク面)

(非球面データ)

19面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = 0.108661 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$C_8 = -0.252101 \times 10^{-18}$$

$$C_{12} = -0.249918 \times 10^{-26}$$

$$C_{16} = -0.105890 \times 10^{-35}$$

$$C_6 = 0.115990 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$C_{10} = 0.326093 \times 10^{-22}$$

$$C_{14} = 0.826218 \times 10^{-31}$$

$$C_{18} = 0.000000$$

24面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = -0.666892 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$C_8 = 0.905999 \times 10^{-17}$$

$$C_{12} = -0.577535 \times 10^{-25}$$

$$C_{16} = -0.229827 \times 10^{-33}$$

$$C_6 = -0.834628 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$C_{10} = -0.275733 \times 10^{-21}$$

$$C_{14} = 0.700442 \times 10^{-29}$$

$$C_{18} = 0.000000$$

27面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_4 &= 0.741662 \times 10^{-9} & C_6 &= -0.603176 \times 10^{-12} \\ C_8 &= -0.996260 \times 10^{-17} & C_{10} &= 0.500372 \times 10^{-20} \\ C_{12} &= -0.274589 \times 10^{-23} & C_{14} &= 0.173610 \times 10^{-27} \\ C_{16} &= 0.556996 \times 10^{-32} & C_{18} &= 0.000000 \end{aligned}$$

28面

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &= 0.000000 \\ C_4 &= 0.398482 \times 10^{-8} & C_6 &= 0.375195 \times 10^{-12} \\ C_8 &= -0.609480 \times 10^{-16} & C_{10} &= -0.178686 \times 10^{-19} \\ C_{12} &= -0.112080 \times 10^{-24} & C_{14} &= -0.141732 \times 10^{-27} \\ C_{16} &= 0.314821 \times 10^{-31} & C_{18} &= 0.000000 \end{aligned}$$

29面

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &= 0.000000 \\ C_4 &= -0.891861 \times 10^{-8} & C_6 &= 0.359788 \times 10^{-12} \\ C_8 &= -0.218558 \times 10^{-16} & C_{10} &= -0.633586 \times 10^{-20} \\ C_{12} &= -0.317617 \times 10^{-24} & C_{14} &= 0.914859 \times 10^{-28} \\ C_{16} &= -0.392754 \times 10^{-32} & C_{18} &= 0.000000 \end{aligned}$$

30面

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &= 0.000000 \\ C_4 &= 0.217828 \times 10^{-8} & C_6 &= 0.199483 \times 10^{-12} \\ C_8 &= 0.346439 \times 10^{-16} & C_{10} &= 0.816535 \times 10^{-21} \\ C_{12} &= 0.143334 \times 10^{-24} & C_{14} &= -0.229911 \times 10^{-28} \\ C_{16} &= -0.164178 \times 10^{-32} & C_{18} &= 0.000000 \end{aligned}$$

43面

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &= 0.000000 \\ C_4 &= 0.826617 \times 10^{-9} & C_6 &= -0.152893 \times 10^{-12} \\ C_8 &= -0.105637 \times 10^{-17} & C_{10} &= -0.904672 \times 10^{-23} \\ C_{12} &= -0.326047 \times 10^{-25} & C_{14} &= -0.178192 \times 10^{-30} \\ C_{16} &= 0.656718 \times 10^{-34} & C_{18} &= 0.000000 \end{aligned}$$

47面

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &= 0.000000 \\ C_4 &= -0.374153 \times 10^{-7} & C_6 &= -0.139807 \times 10^{-11} \\ C_8 &= -0.602273 \times 10^{-16} & C_{10} &= -0.289281 \times 10^{-19} \\ C_{12} &= 0.109996 \times 10^{-22} & C_{14} &= -0.966189 \times 10^{-27} \\ C_{16} &= 0.000000 & C_{18} &= 0.000000 \end{aligned}$$

(条件式対応値)

$$T = 138.58 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 1323.13 \text{ mm}$$

$$F2 = -68.34 \text{ mm}$$

$$(1) D = 0.5$$

$$(2) D/T = 0.003608$$

$$(3) T/L = 0.1047$$

$$(4) L = 1323.13$$

$$(5) |F2|/L = 0.05165$$

【0040】図3は、第1実施例にかかる投影光学系のコマ収差を示す図である。収差はレチクル側のスケールで表されている。収差図から明らかなように、第1実施例では、0.89と非常に高い像側開口数を実現しているにもかかわらず、収差が良好に補正されていることがわかる。

【0041】(第2実施例)図4は、第2実施例にかか

る投影光学系のレンズ構成を示す図である。図4の投影光学系において、第1レンズ群G1は、マスク側から順に、平行平板P1と、両凸レンズL11と、両凸レンズL12と、両凸レンズL13と、両凸レンズL14と、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL15と、両凹レンズL16と、両凹レンズL17と、両凹レンズL18と、マスク側に凹面を向けた負メニスカスレ

レンズL19と、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL110と、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL111と、両凸レンズL112と、両凸レンズL113と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL114と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL115とから構成されている。

【0042】また、第2レンズ群G2は、マスク側から順に、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL21と、ウェハ側に非球面形状に形成された凹面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL22と、マスク側の面が非球面形状に形成された両凹レンズL23と、ウェハ側に非球面形状に形成された凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL24とから構成されている。

【0043】さらに、第3レンズ群G3は、マスク側から順に、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL31と、両凸レンズL32と、両凸レンズL33と、両凸レンズL34と、マスク側に非球面形状に形成された凹面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL35と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL36と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL37と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL38とから構成されている。

【0044】また、第4レンズ群G4は、マスク側から

(主要諸元)

$$\lambda = 248.40 \text{ nm}$$

$$\beta = 1/5$$

$$Y_m = 11.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$NA = 0.88$$

$$D = 2.5 \text{ mm}$$

(光学部材諸元)

面番号	r	d	n
(ウェハ面)			
1	∞	2.500000	
2	-1270.40584	77.251684	1.50839 (レンズL43)
3	-110.72777	1.000000	
4	-132.78132	18.339030	1.50839 (レンズL42)
5	-1152.71012	4.938823	
6	-723.27523	38.179053	1.50839 (レンズL41)
7	-181.43794	1.050956	
8	-297.93827	41.055103	1.50839 (レンズL38)
9	-166.87288	2.382931	
10	-427.65954	40.104060	1.50839 (レンズL37)
11	-244.29595	4.903887	
12	-3387.32378	39.000000	1.50839 (レンズL36)
13	-420.50275	7.614732	
14	540.89354	29.000000	1.50839 (レンズL35)
15*	474.45854	15.158591	
16	897.00143	50.000000	1.50839 (レンズL34)
17	-506.01529	1.138429	
18	570.25291	48.910744	1.50839 (レンズL33)

順に、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL41と、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL42と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL43とから構成されている。第2実施例では、供給部10が空気を供給するように構成され、投影光学系6とウェハ7との間の狭い光路において空気の流れが形成される。なお、空気の屈折率は1.0であり、表(1)～表(3)においてその表示を省略している。

【0045】次の表(2)に、第2実施例にかかる投影光学系の諸元の値を掲げる。表(2)の主要諸元において、 λ は露光光(KrFエキシマレーザー光)の中心波長を、 β は投影倍率を、 Y_m は最大像高を、NAは像側開口数を、Dは作動距離をそれぞれ表している。また、表(2)の光学部材諸元において、第1カラムの面番号はウェハ側からの面の順序を、第2カラムのrは各面の曲率半径(非球面の場合には頂点曲率半径: mm)を、第3カラムのdは各面の軸上間隔すなわち面間隔(mm)を、第4カラムのnは中心波長 λ に対する屈折率をそれぞれ示している。なお、曲率半径rは、ウェハ側に向かって凸面の曲率半径を正とし、ウェハ側に向かって凹面の曲率半径を負としている。

【0046】

【表2】

19	-952.62514	5.055203	1.50839 (レンズL32)
20	378.82882	43.067991	
21	-78415.53819	1.000000	1.50839 (レンズL31)
22	258.78592	40.107177	
23	1095.44138	10.651612	1.50839 (レンズL24)
24*	4500.00000	14.000000	
25	189.07807	34.499414	1.50839 (レンズL23)
26	-808.48380	14.000000	
27*	177.87730	56.721169	1.50839 (レンズL22)
28*	-143.78515	14.000000	
29	-2706.72147	35.781478	1.50839 (レンズL21)
30	-159.97919	24.199673	
31	-298.84455	8.626663	1.50839 (レンズL115)
32	-239.84826	35.242789	
33	-180.77301	1.706975	1.50839 (レンズL114)
34	-521.24921	49.373247	
35	-258.27460	1.000000	1.50839 (レンズL113)
36	8792.77756	51.000000	
37	-481.86914	1.000000	1.50839 (レンズL112)
38	336.67038	51.000000	
39	1368401.4891	5.064530	1.50839 (レンズL111)
40	261.20998	49.550014	
41	1066.67182	2.872022	1.50839 (レンズL110)
42	222.75670	41.276937	
43	309.81127	2.988277	1.50839 (レンズL19)
44	224.97144	30.049724	
45	178.92869	24.175760	1.50839 (レンズL18)
46	-4551.95559	14.140578	
47	163.47384	23.589033	1.50839 (レンズL17)
48	-435.59405	14.000000	
49	212.20765	20.350602	1.50839 (レンズL16)
50	-255.41661	14.000000	
51	476.81062	19.854085	1.50839 (レンズL15)
52	-166.35775	14.000000	
53	-3092.07241	1.000000	1.50839 (レンズL14)
54	1013.37837	21.280878	
55	-649.18244	14.095688	1.50839 (レンズL13)
56	562.23230	28.026479	
57	-495.38628	1.000000	1.50839 (レンズL12)
58	400.84453	30.179322	
59	-861.42926	1.000000	1.50839 (レンズL11)
60	1152.72543	51.631197	
61	-1403.48221	1.000057	1.50839 (平行平板P1)
62	∞	8.000000	
63	∞	59.860116	

(マスク面)

(非球面データ)

15面

 $\kappa = 0.135621$ $C_4 = 0.132068 \times 10^{-9}$ $C_6 = 0.254077 \times 10^{-14}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_8 &= 0.520547 \times 10^{-18} & C_{10} &= -0.100941 \times 10^{-22} \\
 C_{12} &= 0.104925 \times 10^{-27} & C_{14} &= 0.102740 \times 10^{-31} \\
 C_{16} &= -0.510544 \times 10^{-36} & C_{18} &= 0.909690 \times 10^{-41}
 \end{aligned}$$

24面

$$\begin{aligned}
 \kappa &= 0.000000 \\
 C_4 &= -0.757298 \times 10^{-8} & C_6 &= -0.194318 \times 10^{-12} \\
 C_8 &= 0.114312 \times 10^{-16} & C_{10} &= 0.325024 \times 10^{-21} \\
 C_{12} &= -0.811964 \times 10^{-25} & C_{14} &= 0.733478 \times 10^{-29} \\
 C_{16} &= -0.344978 \times 10^{-33} & C_{18} &= 0.593551 \times 10^{-38}
 \end{aligned}$$

27面

$$\begin{aligned}
 \kappa &= 0.000000 \\
 C_4 &= 0.274792 \times 10^{-8} & C_6 &= -0.591295 \times 10^{-12} \\
 C_8 &= -0.101460 \times 10^{-16} & C_{10} &= 0.649406 \times 10^{-20} \\
 C_{12} &= -0.146673 \times 10^{-23} & C_{14} &= 0.199948 \times 10^{-27} \\
 C_{16} &= -0.110641 \times 10^{-31} & C_{18} &= 0.153140 \times 10^{-36}
 \end{aligned}$$

28面

$$\begin{aligned}
 \kappa &= 0.000000 \\
 C_4 &= 0.181334 \times 10^{-8} & C_6 &= 0.386127 \times 10^{-12} \\
 C_8 &= 0.250729 \times 10^{-16} & C_{10} &= -0.340803 \times 10^{-20} \\
 C_{12} &= 0.956332 \times 10^{-24} & C_{14} &= -0.123696 \times 10^{-27} \\
 C_{16} &= 0.102868 \times 10^{-31} & C_{18} &= -0.312692 \times 10^{-36}
 \end{aligned}$$

(条件式対応値)

$$T = 133.77 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 1407.55 \text{ mm}$$

$$F2 = -72.10 \text{ mm}$$

$$(1) D = 2.5$$

$$(2) D/T = 0.01869$$

$$(3) T/L = 0.09504$$

$$(4) L = 1407.55$$

$$(5) |F2|/L = 0.05122$$

【0047】図5は、第2実施例にかかる投影光学系のコマ収差を示す図である。収差はレチクル側のスケールで表されている。収差図から明らかなように、第2実施例においても、0.88と非常に高い像側開口数を実現しているにもかかわらず、収差が良好に補正されていることがわかる。

【0048】〔第3実施例〕図6は、第3実施例にかかる投影光学系のレンズ構成を示す図である。図6の投影光学系において、第1レンズ群G1は、マスク側から順に、両凹レンズL11と、両凸レンズL12と、両凸レンズL13と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL14と、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL15と、両凹レンズL16と、両凹レンズL17と、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL18と、両凸レンズL19と、両凸レンズL20と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL21と、マスク

側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL22とから構成されている。

【0049】また、第2レンズ群G2は、マスク側から順に、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL23と、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL24と、両凹レンズL25と、マスク側に凹面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL26とから構成されている。

【0050】さらに、第3レンズ群G3は、マスク側から順に、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL27と、両凸レンズL28と、両凸レンズL29と、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL30と、両凸レンズL31と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL32とから構成される。

【0051】また、第4レンズ群G4は、マスク側から順に、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL33と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL3

4と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL3と、平行平板P1とから構成されている。

【0052】次の表(3)に、第3実施例にかかる投影光学系の諸元の値を掲げる。表(3)の主要諸元において、 λ は露光光(ArFエキシマレーザー光)の中心波長を、 β は投影倍率を、 Y_m は最大像高を、NAは像側開口数を、Dは作動距離をそれぞれ表している。また、表(3)の光学部材諸元において、第1カラムの面番号はウェハ側からの面の順序を、第2カラムのrは各面の

曲率半径(非球面の場合には頂点曲半径:mm)を、第3カラムのdは各面の軸上間隔すなわち面間隔(mm)を、第4カラムのnは中心波長に対する屈折率をそれぞれ示している。なお、曲率半径rは、ウェハ側に向かって凸面の曲率半径を正とし、ウェハ側に向かって凹面の曲率半径を負としている。

【0053】

【表3】

(主要諸元)

$$\lambda = 193.31 \text{ nm}$$

$$\beta = 1/4$$

$$Y_m = 11.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$NA = 0.85$$

$$D = 4.8 \text{ mm}$$

(光学部材諸元)

面番号	r	d	n
	(ウェハ面)		
1	∞	4.800000	1.501474 (平行平板P1)
2	∞	4.000000	
3	∞	1.516803	1.560353 (レンズL35)
4	-347.07689	59.005134	
5*	-147.42602	24.672134	1.560353 (レンズL34)
6	-155.30862	36.048560	
7*	-127.29829	3.818982	1.560353 (レンズL33)
8	-495.00000	41.252390	
9	-186.65984	1.837210	1.560353 (レンズL32)
10	-8649.91361	41.354410	
11	-338.42422	7.812864	1.501474 (レンズL31)
12	3117.31974	56.482714	
13	-242.28533	6.259672	1.560353 (レンズL30)
14	-219.07804	22.000000	
15	-295.48408	1.000000	1.560353 (レンズL29)
16	982.58745	35.100000	
17	-717.19251	1.027505	1.501474 (レンズL28)
18*	345.99292	35.100000	
19	-1657.34210	4.870546	1.501474 (レンズL27)
20	170.09691	43.238577	
21*	1247.60125	3.728285	1.560353 (レンズL26)
22	2570.01253	12.600000	
23*	140.20387	38.046549	1.560353 (レンズL25)
24	-302.07583	9.000000	
25	174.63448	47.228736	1.560353 (レンズL24)
26*	-110.02031	11.990000	
27	-227.61981	19.287967	1.560353 (レンズL23)
28	-145.96360	13.625000	
29	-993.54187	2.180979	1.501474 (レンズL22)
30	-926.50000	49.004494	
31	-211.89314	1.805004	1.560353 (レンズL21)
32	-1634.25815	46.870000	

33	-309.72040	1.090000	
34	1870.87868	44.992783	1.560353 (レンズL20)
35	-397.39272	1.090000	
36	310.83083	46.730190	1.560353 (レンズL19)
37	-12381.83318	1.065257	
38	219.21300	43.890391	1.560353 (レンズL18)
39	459.28473	62.355122	
40*	-1607.04793	23.010030	1.560353 (レンズL17)
41*	210.26262	27.392360	
42	-182.19964	11.990000	1.560353 (レンズL16)
43	397.04358	31.491045	
44	-126.09618	12.834065	1.560353 (レンズL15)
45	-4686.72757	31.683354	
46	-7627.00504	35.000000	1.560353 (レンズL14)
47	-178.80540	1.090000	
48	362.15153	35.000000	1.560353 (レンズL13)
49	-434.88773	1.000000	
50	217.92403	34.335000	1.560353 (レンズL12)
51	-854.29087	44.741881	
52	-293.27068	11.083963	1.560353 (レンズL11)
53	198.96759	58.442143	

(マスク面)

(非球面データ)

5面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = -0.717239 \times 10^{-8} \quad C_6 = -0.101122 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$C_8 = 0.181395 \times 10^{-16} \quad C_{10} = 0.626626 \times 10^{-20}$$

$$C_{12} = 0.124335 \times 10^{-23} \quad C_{14} = 0.306352 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$C_{16} = -0.451516 \times 10^{-31} \quad C_{18} = 0.000000$$

7面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = -0.171015 \times 10^{-9} \quad C_6 = -0.130062 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$C_8 = -0.919066 \times 10^{-17} \quad C_{10} = -0.567556 \times 10^{-22}$$

$$C_{12} = 0.169635 \times 10^{-25} \quad C_{14} = 0.232608 \times 10^{-30}$$

$$C_{16} = 0.300428 \times 10^{-35} \quad C_{18} = 0.285031 \times 10^{-38}$$

18面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = 0.360694 \times 10^{-9} \quad C_6 = 0.338660 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$C_8 = 0.880881 \times 10^{-18} \quad C_{10} = -0.289409 \times 10^{-22}$$

$$C_{12} = -0.909784 \times 10^{-27} \quad C_{14} = 0.759036 \times 10^{-31}$$

$$C_{16} = -0.400220 \times 10^{-35} \quad C_{18} = 0.235613 \times 10^{-39}$$

21面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = -0.139770 \times 10^{-8} \quad C_6 = -0.642555 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$C_8 = 0.410206 \times 10^{-17} \quad C_{10} = 0.559358 \times 10^{-21}$$

$$C_{12} = -0.314678 \times 10^{-25} \quad C_{14} = -0.577909 \times 10^{-30}$$

$$C_{16} = 0.154846 \times 10^{-33} \quad C_{18} = -0.130804 \times 10^{-37}$$

23面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = -0.206235 \times 10^{-8} \quad C_6 = -0.790155 \times 10^{-18}$$

$$C_8 = -0.830872 \times 10^{-17} \quad C_{10} = -0.678238 \times 10^{-20}$$

$$C_{12} = -0.145920 \times 10^{-23} \quad C_{14} = -0.234851 \times 10^{-28}$$

$$C_{16} = 0.259860 \times 10^{-31} \quad C_{18} = -0.223564 \times 10^{-35}$$

26面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = 0.226273 \times 10^{-8} \quad C_6 = -0.406498 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$C_8 = -0.357047 \times 10^{-17} \quad C_{10} = -0.897263 \times 10^{-21}$$

$$C_{12} = -0.510647 \times 10^{-24} \quad C_{14} = -0.322709 \times 10^{-29}$$

$$C_{16} = 0.480022 \times 10^{-32} \quad C_{18} = -0.529104 \times 10^{-36}$$

40面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = -0.309170 \times 10^{-8} \quad C_6 = -0.215102 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$C_8 = -0.403443 \times 10^{-16} \quad C_{10} = 0.485396 \times 10^{-20}$$

$$C_{12} = 0.676821 \times 10^{-25} \quad C_{14} = -0.456289 \times 10^{-28}$$

$$C_{16} = 0.323963 \times 10^{-31} \quad C_{18} = -0.337348 \times 10^{-36}$$

41面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = -0.156117 \times 10^{-7} \quad C_6 = 0.118556 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$C_8 = -0.440276 \times 10^{-16} \quad C_{10} = -0.123461 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$C_{12} = 0.933626 \times 10^{-24} \quad C_{14} = 0.134725 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$C_{16} = -0.261036 \times 10^{-31} \quad C_{18} = 0.000000$$

(条件式対応値)

$$T = 172.15 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 1246.87 \text{ mm}$$

$$F2 = -49.585 \text{ mm}$$

$$(1) D = 4.8$$

$$(2) D/T = 0.02788$$

$$(3) T/L = 0.13807$$

$$(4) L = 1246.87$$

$$(5) |F2|/L = 0.03977$$

【0054】図7は、第3実施例にかかる投影光学系のコマ収差を示す図である。収差はレチクル側のスケールで表されている。収差から明らかなように、第3実施例においても0.85という高い像側開口数を実現しているにもかかわらず、収差が良好に補正されていることがわかる。

【0055】以上のように、上述の各実施例にかかる投影光学系では、レンズ外径の大型化を抑えつつ、非常に高い像側開口数を確保することができる。したがって、第1実施例および第2実施例の実施形態にかかる露光装置では、KrFエキシマレーザー光に基づき、高解像の投影光学系を用いて、高精度な投影露光を行うことができる。また、第3実施例の実施形態にかかる露光装置では、ArFエキシマレーザー光に基づき、高解像の投影

光学系を用いて高精度な投影露光を行うことができる。

【0056】上述の実施形態にかかる露光装置では、照明光学系を介してマスク（レチクル）を照明し（照明工程）、投影光学系を用いてマスクに形成された転写用のパターンを感光性基板に露光する（露光工程）ことにより、マイクロデバイス（半導体素子、撮像素子、液晶表示素子、薄膜磁気ヘッド等）を製造することができる。以下、上述の実施形態の露光装置を用いて感光性基板としてのウェハ等に所定の回路パターンを形成することによって、マイクロデバイスとしての半導体デバイスを得る際の手法の一例につき図8のフローチャートを参照して説明する。

【0057】まず、図8のステップ301において、1ロットのウェハ上に金属膜が蒸着される。次のステップ

302において、その1ロットのウェハ上の金属膜上にフォトレジストが塗布される。その後、ステップ303において、上述の実施形態の露光装置を用いて、マスク上のパターンの像がその投影光学系を介して、その1ロットのウェハ上の各ショット領域に順次露光転写される。その後、ステップ304において、その1ロットのウェハ上のフォトレジストの現像が行われた後、ステップ305において、その1ロットのウェハ上でレジストパターンをマスクとしてエッチングを行うことによって、マスク上のパターンに対応する回路パターンが、各ウェハ上の各ショット領域に形成される。その後、更に上のレイヤの回路パターンの形成等を行うことによって、半導体素子等のデバイスが製造される。上述の半導体デバイス製造方法によれば、極めて微細な回路パターンを有する半導体デバイスをスループット良く得ることができる。

【0058】また、上述の実施形態の露光装置では、プレート（ガラス基板）上に所定のパターン（回路パターン、電極パターン等）を形成することによって、マイクロデバイスとしての液晶表示素子を得ることもできる。以下、図9のフローチャートを参照して、このときの手法の一例につき説明する。図9において、パターン形成工程401では、各実施形態の露光装置を用いてマスクのパターンを感光性基板（レジストが塗布されたガラス基板等）に転写露光する、所謂光リソグラフィー工程が実行される。この光リソグラフィー工程によって、感光性基板には多数の電極等を含む所定パターンが形成される。その後、露光された基板は、現像工程、エッチング工程、レジスト剥離工程等の各工程を経ることによって、基板上に所定のパターンが形成され、次のカラーフィルター形成工程402へ移行する。

【0059】次に、カラーフィルター形成工程402では、R（Red）、G（Green）、B（Blue）に対応した3つのドットの組がマトリックス状に多数配列されたり、またはR、G、Bの3本のストライプのフィルターの組を複数水平走査線方向に配列したカラーフィルターを形成する。そして、カラーフィルター形成工程402の後、セル組み立て工程403が実行される。セル組み立て工程403では、パターン形成工程401にて得られた所定パターンを有する基板、およびカラーフィルター形成工程402にて得られたカラーフィルター等を用いて液晶パネル（液晶セル）を組み立てる。セル組み立て工程403では、例えば、パターン形成工程401にて得られた所定パターンを有する基板とカラーフィルター形成工程402にて得られたカラーフィルターとの間に液晶を注入して、液晶パネル（液晶セル）を製造する。

【0060】その後、モジュール組み立て工程404にて、組み立てられた液晶パネル（液晶セル）の表示動作を行わせる電気回路、バックライト等の各部品を取り付けて液晶表示素子として完成させる。上述の液晶表示素

子の製造方法によれば、極めて微細な回路パターンを有する液晶表示素子をスループット良く得ることができる。

【0061】なお、上述の実施形態では、光源としてKrFエキシマレーザー光源を用いているが、これに限定されることなく、たとえばArFエキシマレーザー光源（波長193nm）を含む他の適当な光源を用いることもできる。

【0062】また、上述の実施形態では、露光装置に搭載される投影光学系を例にとって本発明を説明したが、第1物体の像を第2物体上に形成するための一般的な投影光学系に本発明を適用することができることは明らかである。

【0063】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明では、レンズ外径の大型化を抑えつつ、非常に高い像側開口数を確保することのできる、高解像の投影光学系を実現することができる。したがって、高い像側開口数を有する高解像の投影光学系を備えた本発明の露光装置を用いて、高精度で良好なマイクロデバイスを製造することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施形態にかかる投影光学系を備えた露光装置の構成を概略的に示す図である。

【図2】第1実施例にかかる投影光学系のレンズ構成を示す図である。

【図3】第1実施例にかかる投影光学系のコマ収差を示す図である。

【図4】第2実施例にかかる投影光学系のレンズ構成を示す図である。

【図5】第2実施例にかかる投影光学系のコマ収差を示す図である。

【図6】第3実施例にかかる投影光学系のレンズ構成を示す図である。

【図7】第3実施例にかかる投影光学系のコマ収差を示す図である。

【図8】マイクロデバイスとしての半導体デバイスを得る際の手法のフローチャートである。

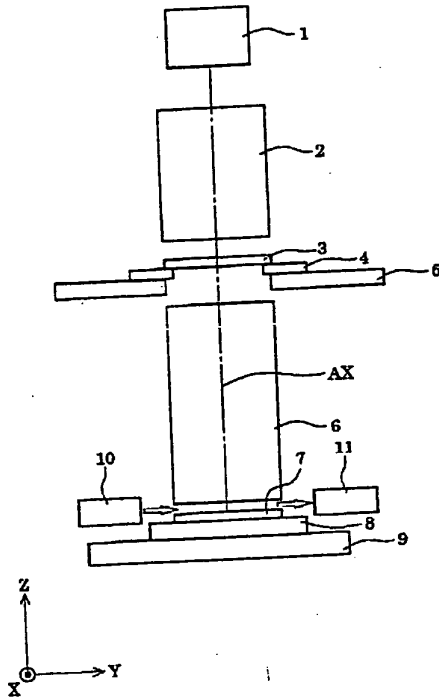
【図9】マイクロデバイスとしての液晶表示素子を得る際の手法のフローチャートである。

【符号の説明】

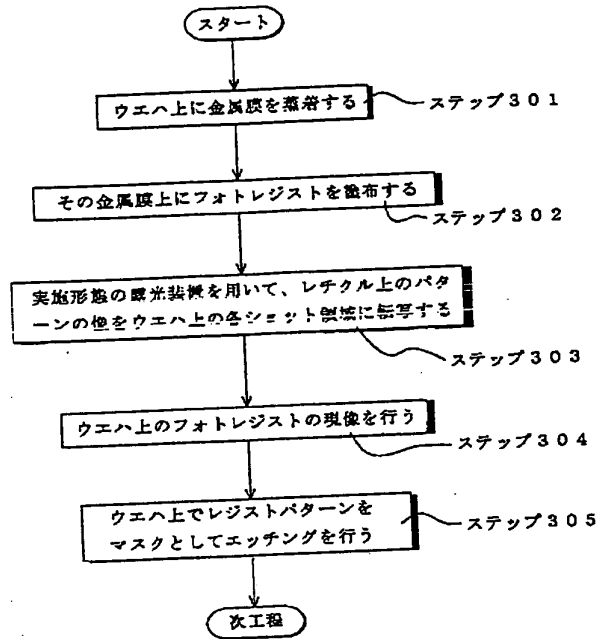
- 1 光源
- 2 照明光学系
- 3 マスク
- 6 投影光学系
- 7 ウェハ
- 10 供給部
- G1 第1レンズ群
- G2 第2レンズ群
- G3 第3レンズ群

G4 第4レンズ群

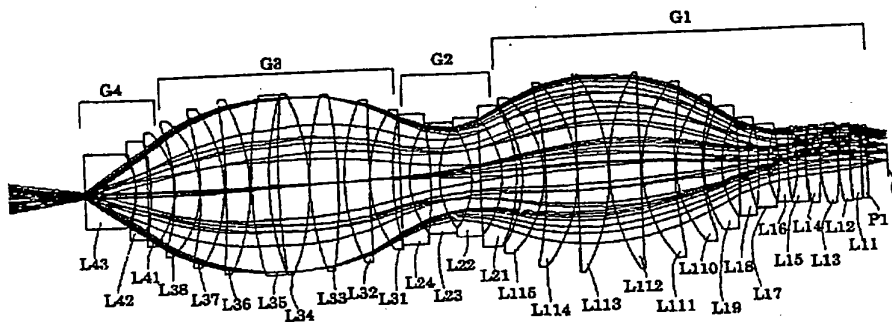
【図1】



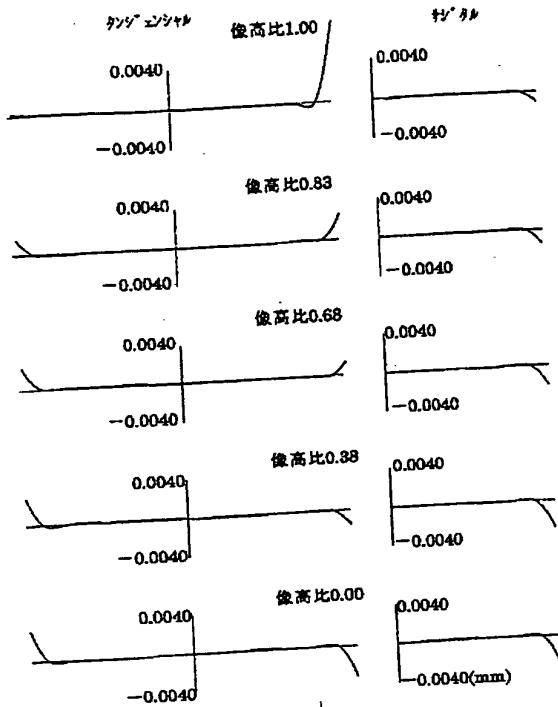
【図8】



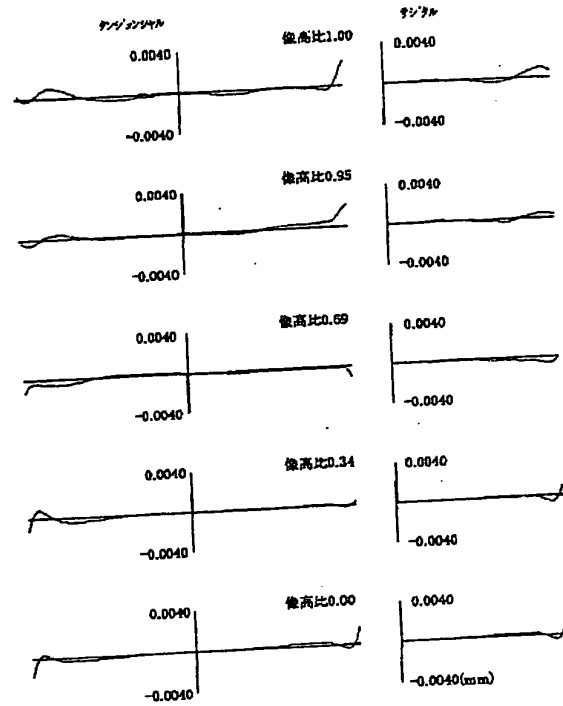
【図2】



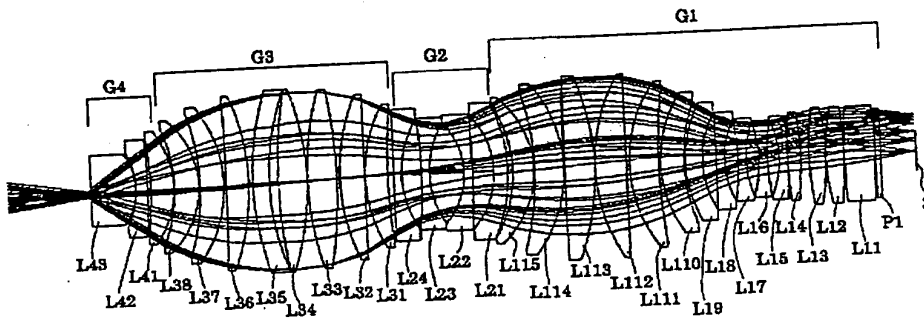
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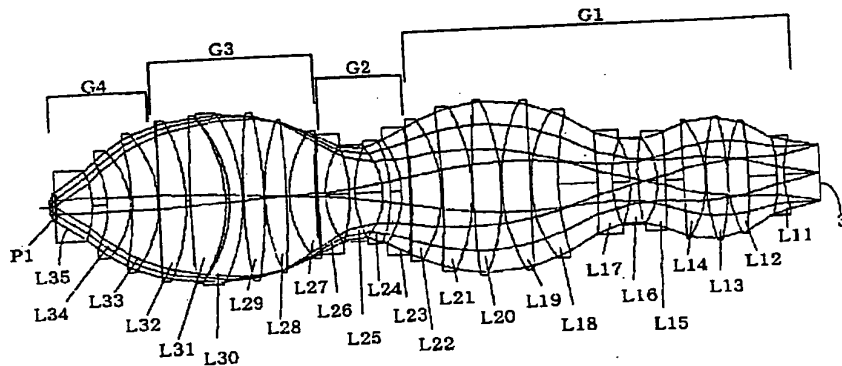
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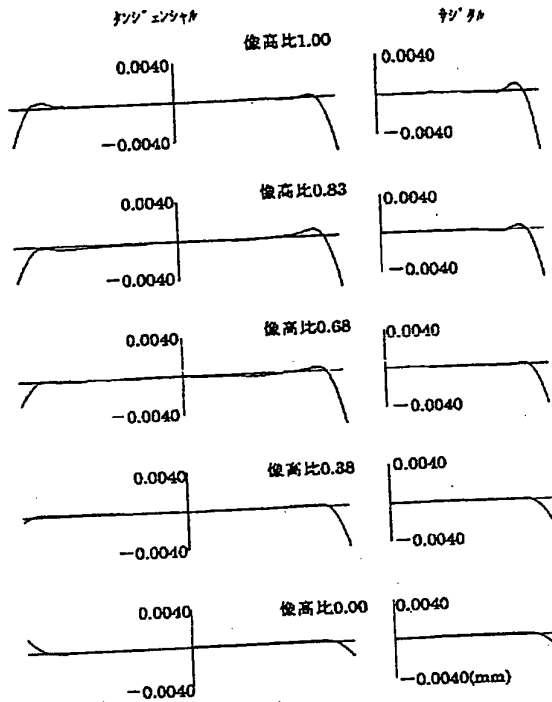
【図4】



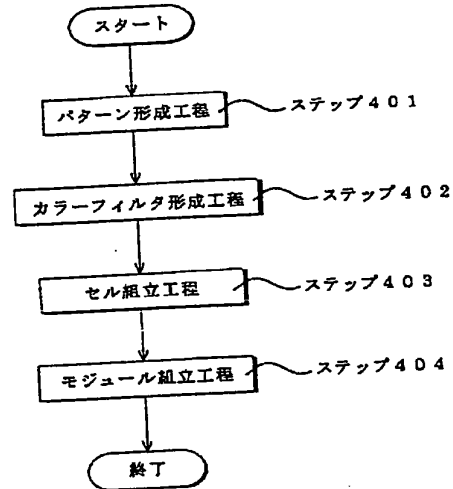
【図6】



【図5】



【図9】



フロントページの続き

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識別記号

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* NOTICES *

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the projection optics which forms the image of the 1st body on the 2nd body based on a predetermined light which has image side [0.75 or more] numerical aperture, and has the wavelength of 300nm or less The 1st lens group G1 which has forward refractive power sequentially from the 1st body side, and the 2nd lens group G2 which has negative refractive power, Having 3rd lens group G3 which has forward refractive power, and the 4th lens group G4 which has forward refractive power, the distance D of said 4th lens group G4 (mm) which met the optical axis between the optical surface by the side of the 2nd body and said 2nd body most is $0.1 < D < 5$. (1)
Projection optics characterized by satisfying *****.

[Claim 2] Said optical system is projection optics according to claim 1 characterized by having image side [0.8 or more] numerical aperture.

[Claim 3] It is $0.001 < D/T < 0.2$, when the sum total of thickness in alignment with the optical axis of each optical member which constitutes said 4th lens group G4 is set to T and distance of said 4th lens group G4 which met the optical axis between the optical surface by the side of the 2nd body and said 2nd body most is set to D. (2)

Projection optics according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by satisfying *****.

[Claim 4] It is $0.02 < T/L$, when the sum total of thickness in alignment with the optical axis of each optical member which constitutes said 4th lens group G4 is set to T and distance in alignment with the optical axis between said 1st body and said 2nd body is set to L. (3)

Projection optics given in claim 1 characterized by satisfying ***** thru/or any 1 term of 3.

[Claim 5] Distance L (mm) in alignment with the optical axis between said 1st body and said 2nd body is $800 < L < 1600$. (4)

Projection optics given in claim 1 characterized by satisfying ***** thru/or any 1 term of 4.

[Claim 6] When the focal distance of said 2nd lens group G2 is set to F2 and distance in alignment with the optical axis between said 1st body and said 2nd body is set to L, it is $0.01 < |F2| / L < 0.15$. (5)

Projection optics given in claim 1 characterized by satisfying ***** thru/or any 1 term of 5.

[Claim 7] At least one optical surface in two or more optical surfaces which constitute said optical system is projection optics given in claim 1 characterized by being formed in an aspheric surface configuration thru/or any 1 term of 6.

[Claim 8] Projection optics given in claim 1 for forming the illumination system for illuminating the mask as said 1st body, and the image of the pattern formed in said mask on the photosensitive substrate as said 2nd body thru/or any 1 term of 7, The aligner characterized by having the prevention means for the gas which occurs from said photosensitive substrate barring adhering [of said 4th lens group G4] to the optical surface by the side of the 2nd body most.

[Claim 9] Said prevention means is an aligner according to claim 8 characterized by having the flow means forming for [of said 4th lens group G4] forming a predetermined gas or predetermined liquid flow in the optical path between the optical surface by the side of the 2nd body, and said photosensitive substrate most.

[Claim 10] The projection optics of a publication. [the lighting process which illuminates the mask as said 1st body, and] [claim 1 thru/or] [of 7] [any 1] The exposure process which exposes the pattern formed in said mask on the photosensitive substrate as said 2nd body is included. Said exposure process In order that the gas which occurs from said photosensitive substrate may bar adhering [of said 4th lens group G4] to the optical surface by the side of the 2nd body most The exposure approach characterized by including the flow formation process of said 4th lens group G4 which forms a predetermined gas or predetermined liquid flow in the optical path between the optical surface by the side of the 2nd body, and said photosensitive substrate most.

[Claim 11] The manufacture approach of the micro device characterized by including the exposure process which exposes the pattern of said mask on said photosensitive substrate using an aligner according to claim 8 or 9 or the exposure approach according to claim 10, and the development process which develops said photosensitive substrate exposed by said exposure process.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the optimal projection optics for the aligner used in case a semiconductor device, a liquid crystal display component, etc. are especially manufactured at a photolithography process about the aligner equipped with projection optics and this projection optics.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In the photolithography process for manufacturing a semiconductor device etc., the aligner for carrying out projection exposure is used for a photosensitive substrate like a wafer in the pattern image of a mask through projection optics. In this kind of aligner, the resolution (resolution) required of projection optics is increasing as degrees of integration, such as a semiconductor device, improve. Therefore, it is pressed for the image side numerical aperture (NA) of projection optics by the need of raising to a limit while shortening wavelength of the illumination light (exposure light), in order to satisfy the demand to the resolution of projection optics.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, if numerical aperture of projection optics is enlarged, in proportion to the magnitude of numerical aperture, a lens outer diameter will become large. Consequently, the outer diameter (*****) of the optical material block for manufacturing a lens also becomes large, and if acquiring a homogeneous good optical material block pulls, it becomes difficult to manufacture powerful optical system. Moreover, if a lens outer diameter becomes large, it will become difficult to become easy bending of a lens and the effect of distortion by gravity, and to manufacture powerful optical system.

[0004] It aims at offering the aligner equipped with the projection optics and this projection optics of high resolving which can secure high image side numerical aperture, this invention being made in view of the above-mentioned technical problem, and suppressing enlargement of a lens outer diameter. Moreover, it aims at offering the micro device manufacture approach that a highly precise and good micro device can be manufactured, using the aligner of this invention equipped with the projection optics of high resolving which has high image side numerical aperture.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the projection optics which forms the image of the 1st body on the 2nd body based on a predetermined light which has image side [0.75 or more] numerical aperture, and has the wavelength of 300nm or less in this invention in order to solve said technical problem The 1st lens group G1 which has forward refractive power sequentially from the 1st body side, and the 2nd lens group G2 which has negative refractive power, Having 3rd lens group G3 which has forward refractive power, and the 4th lens group G4 which has forward refractive power, the distance D of said 4th lens group G4 (mm) which met the optical axis between the optical surface by the side of the 2nd body and said 2nd body most is $0.1 < D < 5$. (1)

The projection optics characterized by satisfying ***** is offered.

[0006] According to the desirable mode of this invention, said optical system has image side [0.8 or

more] numerical aperture. Moreover, it is $0.001 < D/T < 0.2$, when the sum total of thickness in alignment with the optical axis of each optical member which constitutes said 4th lens group G4 is set to T and distance of said 4th lens group G4 which met the optical axis between the optical surface by the side of the 2nd body and said 2nd body most is set to D. (2)

It is desirable to satisfy *****.

[0007] Moreover, it is $0.02 < T/L$, when according to the desirable mode of this invention the sum total of thickness in alignment with the optical axis of each optical member which constitutes said 4th lens group G4 is set to T and distance in alignment with the optical axis between said 1st body and said 2nd body is set to L. (3)

***** is satisfied.

[0008] The illumination system for illuminating the mask as said 1st body according to another aspect of affairs of this invention, The projection optics of this invention for forming the image of the pattern formed in said mask on the photosensitive substrate as said 2nd body, The aligner characterized by having the prevention means for the gas which occurs from said photosensitive substrate barring adhering [of said 4th lens group G4] to the optical surface by the side of the 2nd body most is offered. In this case, as for said prevention means, it is desirable to have the flow means forming for [of said 4th lens group G4] forming a predetermined gas or predetermined liquid flow in the optical path between the optical surface by the side of the 2nd body and said photosensitive substrate most.

[0009] Moreover, the lighting process which illuminates the mask as said 1st body according to another aspect of affairs of this invention, The exposure process which exposes the pattern formed in said mask on the photosensitive substrate as said 2nd body is included through the projection optics of this invention. Said exposure process In order that the gas which occurs from said photosensitive substrate may bar adhering [of said 4th lens group G4] to the optical surface by the side of the 2nd body most The exposure approach characterized by including the flow formation process of said 4th lens group G4 which forms a predetermined gas or predetermined liquid flow in the optical path between the optical surface by the side of the 2nd body and said photosensitive substrate most is offered.

[0010] Furthermore, according to another aspect of affairs of this invention, the manufacture approach of the micro device characterized by including the exposure process which exposes the pattern of said mask on said photosensitive substrate using the aligner or the exposure approach of this invention, and the development process which develops said photosensitive substrate exposed by said exposure process is offered.

[0011] [Embodiment of the Invention] If image side numerical aperture is generally enlarged in the projection optics carried in the aligner, keeping it constant most, the distance, i.e., the working distance, of a lens side and a wafer by the side of an image (wafer side), in proportion to the magnitude of image side numerical aperture, a lens outer diameter will also become large. As one of the cause of the, generating of negative high order spherical aberration is mentioned. Hereafter, this point is explained.

[0012] The lens side by the side of an image is most formed in the configuration near the flat surface of projection optics where curvature is small in many cases. in this case, it was formed in the configuration near a flat surface when light was injected from projection optics with big numerical aperture toward a wafer -- in the lens side by the side of an image, a big refraction operation will be received most, and high order spherical aberration will occur greatly. Here, the yield of high order spherical aberration is proportional to the above-mentioned working distance D mostly. Therefore, if the working distance D is set up small, generating of high order spherical aberration can be suppressed small, and even if it enlarges image side numerical aperture, a lens outer diameter can be stopped comparatively small.

[0013] So, in this invention, the working distance D is small set up within the limits of predetermined sequentially from a body side (mask side) according to conditional expression (1) in the basic configuration equipped with the 4th lens group G4 of the 1st lens group G1 of forward refractive power, the 2nd lens group G2 of negative refractive power, 3rd lens group G3 of forward refractive power, and forward refractive power. Consequently, in this invention, high image side numerical aperture is securable, suppressing enlargement of a lens outer diameter. Hereafter, with reference to the monograph

affair type of this invention, the configuration of this invention is further explained to a detail.

[0014] The working distance D of the 4th lens group G4 (mm) which met the optical axis between the optical surface by the side of the 2nd body (most image side : the case of an aligner most wafer side) and the 2nd body (the case of an aligner wafer) most is satisfied with this invention of the following conditional expression (1).

$$0.1 < D < 5 \quad (1)$$

[0015] If it exceeds the upper limit of conditional expression (1), the working distance D will become large too much, generating of high order spherical aberration will become large, and the need that the lens most arranged rather than the lens by the side of an image at the body side amends this high order spherical aberration beforehand will arise. Consequently, while the configuration of optical system becomes complicated, a lens outer diameter becomes large, and it becomes difficult to realize optical system of realistic magnitude.

[0016] On the other hand, if less than the lower limit of conditional expression (1), the working distance D will become small too much, and the operability of optical system etc. will get worse remarkably. Especially, in the case of an aligner, it becomes difficult to prevent that the gas (henceforth "out gas") which occurs from the resist applied to the wafer by the optical exposure adheres to the lens side by the side of an image most. Moreover, while the automatic focus of a wafer side becomes difficult, the danger that projection optics and a wafer will contact on the occasion of wafer exchange becomes high.

[0017] Moreover, in this invention, it is desirable to satisfy the following conditional expression (2).

$$0.001 < D/T < 0.2 \quad (2)$$

Here, T is the sum total of thickness in alignment with the optical axis of each optical member which constitutes the 4th lens group G4, i.e., the lens total thickness of the 4th lens group G4. Moreover, D is the working distance as mentioned above.

[0018] Since a lens outer diameter will become large while the working distance D becomes large too much, generating of high order spherical aberration becomes large like the case of conditional expression (1) and the configuration of optical system becomes complicated if it exceeds the upper limit of conditional expression (2), it is not desirable. Moreover, if less than the lower limit of conditional expression (2), while the working distance D will become small too much and antisticking of out gas and the automatic focus of a wafer side will become difficult like the case of conditional expression (1), since the danger that projection optics and a wafer will contact becomes high, it is not desirable.

[0019] Moreover, in this invention, it is desirable to satisfy the following conditional expression (3).

$$0.02 < T/L \quad (3)$$

Here, L is the distance in alignment with the optical axis between the 1st body (the case of an aligner mask), and the 2nd body, i.e., the distance between object image points. Moreover, as mentioned above, T is the lens total thickness of the 4th lens group G4.

[0020] Conditional expression (3) is the conditional expression for amending spherical aberration and comatic aberration good. That is, when large enough, the lens total thickness T of the 4th lens group G4 has small generating of spherical aberration and comatic aberration, and the amendment is easy the total thickness. However, if less than the lower limit of conditional expression (3), since the lens total thickness T of the 4th lens group G4 will become small too much, it will become difficult to amend spherical aberration and comatic aberration good, with forward fixed refractive power held and the image formation engine performance will get worse, it is not desirable.

[0021] Moreover, in this invention, it is desirable that distance [of projection optics] between object image points L (mm) satisfies the following conditional expression (4).

$$800 < L < 1600 \quad (4)$$

[0022] Conditional expression (4) is the conditional expression for amending many aberration good, securing a large projection visual field (exposure area large in the case of an aligner). If it exceeds the upper limit of conditional expression (4), since the distance L between object image points will become large too much and optical system will be enlarged, it is not desirable. Since equipment becomes high too much and stops realizing as an aligner especially in the case of an aligner, it is not desirable. On the contrary, if less than the lower limit of conditional expression (4), since it will become difficult to

amend comatic aberration good and it will cause aggravation of the image formation engine performance, it is not desirable.

[0023] By the way, although generating of high order spherical aberration becomes small by satisfying above-mentioned conditional expression (1) and (2), the yield cannot be completely held down to zero. Therefore, it is desirable to amend high order spherical aberration nearly completely forming in an aspheric surface configuration at least one optical surface in two or more optical surfaces which constitute optical system from this invention, i.e., by introducing the aspheric surface into optical system.

[0024] Moreover, in this invention, it is desirable to satisfy the following conditional expression (5).

$$0.01 < |F2|/L < 0.15 \quad (5)$$

Here, F2 is the focal distance of the 2nd lens group G2. Moreover, as mentioned above, L is the distance between object image points.

[0025] Conditional expression (5) is the conditional expression about amendment of the PETTSU bar sum for obtaining the surface smoothness of the image surface. If it exceeds the upper limit of conditional expression (5), since amendment of the PETTSU bar sum will become inadequate and the surface smoothness of the image surface will be lost, it is not desirable. On the other hand, since it becomes difficult to amend this aberration good even if forward spherical aberration occurs remarkably and uses the aspheric surface if less than the lower limit of conditional expression (5) and it causes aggravation of the image formation engine performance, it is not desirable.

[0026] In addition, in an aligner, as mentioned above, when the working distance D is comparatively small, the out gas from a resist tends to adhere to the lens side by the side of an image. Consequently, the permeability of the lens by the side of an image falls most, as a result the optical-character ability of projection optics gets worse. Then, it is desirable to prevent gas from out adhering to an optical surface in this invention by [of the 4th lens group G4] forming a predetermined gas or predetermined liquid flow in the optical path between the optical surface by the side of an image and a wafer most.

[0027] The operation gestalt of this invention is explained based on an accompanying drawing. Drawing 1 is drawing showing roughly the configuration of the aligner equipped with the projection optics concerning the operation gestalt of this invention. In addition, in drawing 1, the X-axis is set [the Z-axis] up for the Y-axis at right angles to space in parallel with the space of drawing 1 in a field perpendicular to an optical axis AX in parallel with the optical axis AX of projection optics 6.

[0028] The aligner of illustration is equipped with the KrF excimer laser (oscillation core wavelength of 248.40nm), or the ArF excimer laser (oscillation core wavelength of 193.31nm) 1 as the light source for supplying the illumination light. The light injected from the light source 1 illuminates the mask (reticle) 3 with which the predetermined pattern was formed through the illumination-light study system 2. The mask 3 is held in parallel with XY flat surface on the mask stage 5 through the mask holder 4. Moreover, it is movable along a mask side (namely, XY flat surface), and it is constituted by the operation of the drive system to which the mask stage 5 abbreviated illustration so that the position coordinate may be measured by the mask interferometer (un-illustrating) and position control may be carried out.

[0029] The light from the pattern formed in the mask 3 forms a mask pattern image through projection optics 6 on the wafer 7 which is a photosensitive substrate. The wafer 7 is held in parallel with XY flat surface on the wafer stage 9 through the wafer table (wafer holder) 8. Moreover, it is movable along a wafer side (namely, XY flat surface), and it is constituted by the operation of the drive system to which the wafer stage 9 abbreviated illustration so that the position coordinate may be measured by the wafer interferometer (un-illustrating) and position control may be carried out. In this way, the pattern of a mask 3 is serially exposed by each exposure field of a wafer 7 by performing one-shot exposure or scanning exposure, carrying out drive control of the wafer 7 two-dimensional into the flat surface (XY flat surface) which intersects perpendicularly with the optical axis AX of projection optics 6.

[0030] Moreover, in order to form a predetermined gas or predetermined liquid flow in the narrow optical path between projection optics 6 and a wafer 7, the feed zone 10 for supplying a gas or a liquid is formed in the aligner of illustration. That is, the feed zone 10 constitutes the prevention means for the

out gas from the resist applied to the wafer 7 to bar adhering [of projection optics 6] to the lens side by the side of a wafer most. In addition, when a feed zone 10 supplies a gas like air, in order to remove out gas from an optical path certainly, it is desirable to attach the suction section 11 for attracting the gas containing out gas.

[0031] In addition, in each below-mentioned example, the projection optics 6 of this invention consists of the 1st lens group G1 which has forward refractive power, a 2nd lens group G2 which has negative refractive power, 3rd lens group G3 which has forward refractive power, and a 4th lens group G4 which has forward refractive power sequentially from the mask side. Moreover, in the 1st example and the 2nd example, the quartz which has the refractive index of 1.50839 to the main wavelength of 248.40nm is used for all the optical members that constitute projection optics 6. Moreover, in the projection optics 6 of the 3rd example, the quartz which has the refractive index of 1.560353 to the main wavelength of 193.31nm, and the fluorite which has the refractive index of 1.501474 to the main wavelength of 193.31nm are used.

[0032] furthermore, the distance (the amount of sags) which the aspheric surface set the height of a direction perpendicular to an optical axis to y, and met the optical axis from the tangential plane in the top-most vertices of the aspheric surface to the location on the aspheric surface in height y in each example -- z -- carrying out -- top-most-vertices radius of curvature (criteria radius of curvature) -- r -- carrying out -- a constant of the cone -- kappa -- carrying out -- the n-th aspheric surface multiplier -- Cn -- it is expressed with the following formulas (a) when it carries out. In addition, in each example, * mark is given to the right-hand side of a field number in the lens side formed in the aspheric surface configuration.

[0033]

[Equation 1]

$$z = (y^2/r) / [1 + \{1 - (1 + \kappa) \cdot y^2 / r^2\}^{1/2}] + C_4 \cdot y^4 + C_6 \cdot y^6 + C_8 \cdot y^8 + C_{10} \cdot y^{10} + C_{12} \cdot y^{12} + C_{14} \cdot y^{14} + C_{16} \cdot y^{16} + C_{18} \cdot y^{18} \quad (a)$$

[0034] The [1st example] Drawing 2 is drawing showing the lens configuration of the projection optics concerning the 1st example. In the projection optics of drawing 2 the 1st lens group G1 The positive meniscus lens L11 which turned the concave surface to the plane-parallel-plate P1 and mask side sequentially from the mask side, The positive meniscus lens L12 which turned the concave surface to the mask side, and a biconvex lens L13, A biconvex lens L14, a biconcave lens L15, a biconcave lens L16, and a biconcave lens L17, The biconcave lens L18 with which the field by the side of a mask was formed in the aspheric surface configuration, and the negative meniscus lens L19 which turned the concave surface to the mask side, The positive meniscus lens L110 to which the concave surface formed in the mask side at the aspheric surface configuration was turned, The positive meniscus lens L111 which turned the concave surface to the mask side, and the positive meniscus lens L112 which turned the concave surface to the mask side, It consists of a positive meniscus lens L113 which turned the convex to the mask side, a positive meniscus lens L114 which turned the convex to the mask side, and a positive meniscus lens L115 which turned the convex to the mask side.

[0035] Moreover, the negative meniscus lens L21 to which the 2nd lens group G2 turned the concave surface formed in the wafer side at the aspheric surface configuration sequentially from the mask side, It consists of a biconcave lens L22 with which both the field by the side of a mask and the field by the side of a wafer were formed in the aspheric surface configuration, a biconcave lens L23 with which the field by the side of a mask was formed in the aspheric surface configuration, and a negative meniscus lens L24 to which the convex formed in the wafer side at the aspheric surface configuration was turned.

[0036] Furthermore, the positive meniscus lens L31 with which 3rd lens group G3 turned the concave surface to the mask side sequentially from the mask side, The positive meniscus lens L32 which turned the concave surface to the mask side, and the biconvex lens L33 with which the field by the side of a mask was formed in the aspheric surface configuration, It consists of a biconvex lens L34, the negative meniscus lens L35 which turned the concave surface to the mask side, a positive meniscus lens L36 which turned the convex to the mask side, a positive meniscus lens L37 which turned the convex to the mask side, and a positive meniscus lens L38 which turned the convex to the mask side.

[0037] Moreover, the 4th lens group G4 consists of a positive meniscus lens L41 which turned the convex to the mask side, a negative meniscus lens L42 which turned the convex to the mask side, and a positive meniscus lens L43 which turned the convex to the mask side sequentially from the mask side. It consists of the 1st example so that a feed zone 10 may supply water (it has the refractive index of 1.38 to the main wavelength of 248.40nm), and the flow of water is formed so that it may be filled up with the narrow optical path between projection optics 6 and a wafer 7. That is, the projection optics of the 1st example constitutes the optical system of a submersion system.

[0038] The value of the item of the projection optics concerning the 1st example is hung up over the next table (1). the major characteristics of a table (1) -- setting -- lambda -- the main wavelength of exposure light (KrF excimer laser light) -- beta -- a projection scale factor -- NA expresses image side numerical aperture and, as for D, Ym expresses the working distance for the maximum image quantity, respectively. Moreover, a table (1) expresses an optical member item sequentially from a wafer side, and the field number of the 1st column shows the refractive index [as opposed to / in n of the 4th column / r / of the 2nd column / d / of the 3rd column / the main wavelength, shaft top spacing (mm), i.e., the spacing of each side, lambda for the radius of curvature (the case of the aspheric surface top-most-vertices radius of curvature : mm) of each side] for the sequence of the field from a wafer side, respectively. In addition, radius of curvature r makes convex radius of curvature forward toward a wafer side, and makes concave radius of curvature negative toward the wafer side.

[0039]

[Table 1]

(Major characteristics)

lambda=248.40nmbeta=1/5Ym=11.6mmNA=0.89D=0.5mm (optical member item)

Field number r d n (wafer side)

1 Infinity 0.500000 1.38000 (Immersion Liquid: Water)

2 -278.38803 81.380761 1.50839 (Lens L43)

3 -144.83885 1.000000 4 -184.30485 18.915187 1.50839 (Lens L42)

5 -704.03874 4.822898 6 -487.23542 38.288622 1.50839 (Lens L41)

7 -163.51870 1.068326 8 -316.44413 39.899826 1.50839 (Lens L38)

9 -173.82425 1.16654110 -514.79368 38.713118 1.50839 (Lens L37)

11 -256.84706 2.99358412 -1486.19304 39.000000 1.50839 (Lens L36)

13 -349.92079 5.23116014 684.32388 30.000000 1.50839 (Lens L35)

15 535.80500 16.11159416 1423.09713 49.000000 1.50839 (Lens L34)

17 -417.61955 1.00000018 534.19578 48.373958 1.50839 (Lens L33)

19* -1079.65640 3.79381820 363.41400 41.353623 1.50839 (lens L32)

21 11327.06579 1.00000022 221.09486 38.438778 1.50839 (lens L31)

23 576.34104 13.48369824* 72641.42689 14.000000 1.50839 (Lens L24)

25 169.78783 36.50236126 -721.39710 14.000000 1.50839 (Lens L23)

27* 163.09868 55.54684028* -154.09821 14.000000 1.50839 (lens L22)

29* 4602.19163 36.94067630* -162.70945 24.726155 1.50839 (lens L21)

31 -277.47625 9.36529932 -233.72917 35.657146 1.50839 (Lens L115)

33 -199.92054 3.65134234 -760.94438 50.681020 1.50839 (Lens L114)

35 -267.98451 1.00000036 -8019.33680 51.000000 1.50839 (Lens L113)

37 -361.32067 1.00000038 359.57299 51.000000 1.50839 (Lens L112)

39 22205.61483 1.00000040 254.06189 53.118722 1.50839 (Lens L111)

41 814.49441 2.31084742 207.87392 41.299164 1.50839 (Lens L110)

43* 325.56504 2.94457344 227.90224 30.090705 1.50839 (lens L19)

45 176.14016 30.81868246 -1560.80134 14.019437 1.50839 (Lens L18)

47* 211.19874 18.61577548 -419.25972 14.000000 1.50839 (lens L17)

49 162.14317 19.13716950 -385.99461 14.000000 1.50839 (Lens L16)

51 377.23568 16.483492 52 -192.32222 14.000000 1.50839 (Lens L15)

53 577.40909 1.00000054 347.51785 23.387796 1.50839 (Lens L14)

JP,2002-244035,A [DETAILED DESCRIPTION]

55 -746.67387 1.00000056 230.21868 28.789242 1.50839 (Lens L13)
 57 -632.24530 1.98763258 366.04498 19.840462 1.50839 (Lens L12)
 59 658.39254 1.00013660 436.06541 17.664657 1.50839 (Lens L11)
 61 1827.22708 2.35532062 Infinity 8.000000 1.50839 (Plane-parallel Plate P1)
 63 Infinity 31.664788 (Mask Side)
 (Aspheric surface data)
 19th page $\kappa=0.000000C_4=0.108661 \times 10^{-11} C_6=0.115990 \times 10^{-13} C_8=-0.252101 \times 10^{-18}$
 $C_{10}=0.326093 \times 10^{-22} C_{12}=-0.249918 \times 10^{-26} C_{14}=0.826218 \times 10^{-31} C_{16}=-0.105890 \times 10^{-35}$
 $C_{18}=0.00000024$ page $\kappa=0.000000C_4=-0.666892 \times 10^{-8} C_6=-0.834628 \times 10^{-13} C_8=0.905999 \times 10^{-17}$
 $C_{10}=-0.275733 \times 10^{-21} C_{12}=-0.577535 \times 10^{-25} C_{14}=0.700442 \times 10^{-29} C_{16}=-0.229827 \times 10^{-33} C_{18}=0.00000027$
 27th page [of C] $\kappa=0.000000C_4=0.741662 \times 10^{-9} C_6=-0.603176 \times 10^{-12} C_8=0.996260 \times 10^{-17}$
 $C_{10}=0.500372 \times 10^{-20} C_{12}=-0.274589 \times 10^{-23} C_{14}=0.173610 \times 10^{-27} C_{16}=0.556996 \times 10^{-32}$
 $C_{18}=0.00000028$ 28th page [of C] $\kappa=0.000000C_4=0.398482 \times 10^{-8} C_6=0.375195 \times 10^{-12} C_8=0.609480 \times 10^{-16}$
 $C_{10}=-0.178686 \times 10^{-19} C_{12}=-0.112080 \times 10^{-24} C_{14}=-0.141732 \times 10^{-27} C_{16}=0.314821 \times 10^{-31}$
 $C_{18}=0.00000029$ page $\kappa=0.000000C_4=-0.891861 \times 10^{-8} C_6=0.359788 \times 10^{-12} C_8=0.218558 \times 10^{-16}$
 $C_{10}=-0.633586 \times 10^{-20} C_{12}=-0.317617 \times 10^{-24} C_{14}=0.914859 \times 10^{-28} C_{16}=0.392754 \times 10^{-32}$
 $C_{18}=0.00000030$ 30th page [of C] $\kappa=0.000000C_4=0.217828 \times 10^{-8} C_6=0.199483 \times 10^{-12} C_8=0.346439 \times 10^{-16}$
 $C_{10}=0.816535 \times 10^{-21} C_{12}=0.143334 \times 10^{-24} C_{14}=0.229911 \times 10^{-28} C_{16}=-0.164178 \times 10^{-32}$
 $C_{18}=0.00000043$ 43rd page [of C] $\kappa=0.000000C_4=0.826617 \times 10^{-9} C_6=-0.152893 \times 10^{-12} C_8=-0.105637 \times 10^{-17}$
 $C_{10}=-0.904672 \times 10^{-23} C_{12}=-0.326047 \times 10^{-25} C_{14}=-0.178192 \times 10^{-30} C_{16}=0.656718 \times 10^{-34}$
 $C_{18}=0.00000047$ page $\kappa=0.000000C_4=0.374153 \times 10^{-7} C_6=-0.139807 \times 10^{-11} C_8=-0.602273 \times 10^{-16}$
 $C_{10}=-0.289281 \times 10^{-19} C_{12}=0.109996 \times 10^{-22} C_{14}=-0.966189 \times 10^{-27} C_{16}=0.000000 C_{18}=0.000000$ (value corresponding to conditional expression)
 $T=138.58\text{mm} L=1323.13\text{mm} F_2=-68.34 \text{ -- mm} (1) D=0.5 (2) D/T=0.003608 (3) T/L=-0.1047 (4)$
 $L=1323.13 (5) |F_2|/L=0.05165 [0040]$ Drawing 3 is drawing showing the comatic aberration of the projection optics concerning the 1st example. Aberration is expressed with the scale by the side of a reticle. In spite of having realized 0.89 and very high image side numerical aperture, in the 1st example, it turns out that aberration is amended good, so that clearly from an aberration Fig.
 [0041] The [2nd example] Drawing 4 is drawing showing the lens configuration of the projection optics concerning the 2nd example. In the projection optics of drawing 4 the 1st lens group G1 Sequentially from a mask side, a plane-parallel plate P1, a biconvex lens L11, and a biconvex lens L12, A biconvex lens L13, a biconvex lens L14, and the negative meniscus lens L15 that turned the convex to the mask side, A biconcave lens L16, a biconcave lens L17, a biconcave lens L18, and the negative meniscus lens L19 that turned the concave surface to the mask side, The positive meniscus lens L110 which turned the concave surface to the mask side, and the positive meniscus lens L111 which turned the concave surface to the mask side, It consists of the biconvex lens L112, a biconvex lens L113, a positive meniscus lens L114 that turned the convex to the mask side, and a positive meniscus lens L115 which turned the convex to the mask side.
 [0042] Moreover, the 2nd lens group G2 consists of the negative meniscus lens L21 which turned the convex to the mask side, a negative meniscus lens L22 to which the concave surface formed in the wafer side at the aspheric surface configuration was turned, a biconcave lens L23 with which the field by the side of a mask was formed in the aspheric surface configuration, and a negative meniscus lens L24 to which the convex formed in the wafer side at the aspheric surface configuration was turned sequentially from the mask side.
 [0043] Furthermore, the positive meniscus lens L31 with which 3rd lens group G3 turned the concave surface to the mask side sequentially from the mask side, A biconvex lens L32, a biconvex lens L33, a biconvex lens L34, and the negative meniscus lens L35 to which the concave surface formed in the mask side at the aspheric surface configuration was turned, It consists of a positive meniscus lens L36 which turned the convex to the mask side, a positive meniscus lens L37 which turned the convex to the mask side, and a positive meniscus lens L38 which turned the convex to the mask side.

[0044] Moreover, the 4th lens group G4 consists of a positive meniscus lens L41 which turned the convex to the mask side, a negative meniscus lens L42 which turned the convex to the mask side, and a positive meniscus lens L43 which turned the convex to the mask side sequentially from the mask side. It consists of the 2nd example so that a feed zone 10 may supply air, and the flow of air is formed in the narrow optical path between projection optics 6 and a wafer 7. In addition, the refractive index of air is 1.0 and is omitting the display in a table (1) - a table (3).

[0045] The value of the item of the projection optics concerning the 2nd example is hung up over the next table (2). the major characteristics of a table (2) -- setting -- λ -- the main wavelength of exposure light (KrF excimer laser light) -- β -- a projection scale factor -- NA expresses image side numerical aperture and, as for D, Ym expresses the working distance for the maximum image quantity, respectively. Moreover, in the optical member item of a table (2), the field number of the 1st column shows the refractive index [as opposed to / in n of the 4th column / r / of the 2nd column / d / of the 3rd column / the main wavelength, shaft top spacing (mm), i.e., the spacing, of each side, λ for the radius of curvature (the case of the aspheric surface top-most-vertices radius of curvature : mm) of each side] for the sequence of the field from a wafer side, respectively. In addition, radius of curvature r makes convex radius of curvature forward toward a wafer side, and makes concave radius of curvature negative toward the wafer side.

[0046]

[Table 2]

(Major characteristics)

$\lambda=248.40\text{nm}$ $\beta=1/5$ $Ym=11.6\text{mm}$ $NA=0.88$ $D=2.5\text{mm}$ (optical member item)

Field number r d n (wafer side)

1	Infinity	2.500000	2	-1270.40584	77.251684	1.50839	(Lens L43)
3	-110.72777	1.000000	4	-132.78132	18.339030	1.50839	(Lens L42)
5	-1152.71012	4.938823	6	-723.27523	38.179053	1.50839	(Lens L41)
7	-181.43794	1.050956	8	-297.93827	41.055103	1.50839	(Lens L38)
9	-166.87288	2.382931	10	-427.65954	40.104060	1.50839	(Lens L37)
11	-244.29595	4.903887	12	-3387.32378	39.000000	1.50839	(Lens L36)
13	-420.50275	7.614732	14	540.89354	29.000000	1.50839	(Lens L35)
15*	474.45854	15.158591	16	897.00143	50.000000	1.50839	(lens L34)
17	-506.01529	1.138429	18	570.25291	48.910744	1.50839	(Lens L33)
19	-952.62514	5.055203	20	378.82882	43.067991	1.50839	(Lens L32)
21	-78415.53819	1.000000	22	258.78592	40.107177	1.50839	(Lens L31)
23	1095.44138	10.651612	24*	4500.00000	14.000000	1.50839	(Lens L24)
25	189.07807	34.499414	26	-808.48380	14.000000	1.50839	(Lens L23)
27*	177.87730	56.721169	28*	-143.78515	14.000000	1.50839	(lens L22)
29	-2706.72147	35.781478	30	-159.97919	24.199673	1.50839	(Lens L21)
31	-298.84455	8.626663	32	-239.84826	35.242789	1.50839	(Lens L115)
33	-180.77301	1.706975	34	-521.24921	49.373247	1.50839	(Lens L114)
35	-258.27460	1.000000	36	8792.77756	51.000000	1.50839	(Lens L113)
37	-481.86914	1.000000	38	336.67038	51.000000	1.50839	(Lens L112)
39	1368401.4891	5.064530	40	261.20998	49.550014	1.50839	(Lens L111)
41	1066.67182	2.872022	42	222.75670	41.276937	1.50839	(Lens L110)
43	309.81127	2.988277	44	224.97144	30.049724	1.50839	(Lens L19)
45	178.92869	24.175760	46	-4551.95559	14.140578	1.50839	(Lens L18)
47	163.47384	23.589033	48	-435.59405	14.000000	1.50839	(Lens L17)
49	212.20765	20.350602	50	-255.41661	14.000000	1.50839	(Lens L16)
51	476.81062	19.854085	52	-166.35775	14.000000	1.50839	(Lens L15)
53	-3092.07241	1.000000	54	1013.37837	21.280878	1.50839	(Lens L14)
55	-649.18244	14.095688	56	562.23230	28.026479	1.50839	(Lens L13)
57	-495.38628	1.000000	58	400.84453	30.179322	1.50839	(Lens L12)

59 -861.42926 1.00000060 1152.72543 51.631197 1.50839 (Lens L11)
 61 -1403.48221 1.00005762 Infinity 8.000000 1.50839 (Plane-parallel Plate P1)
 63 Infinity 59.860116 (Mask Side)

(Aspheric surface data)
 15th page $\kappa=0.135621$ $C_4=0.132068 \times 10^{-9}$ $C_6=0.254077 \times 10^{-14}$ $C_8=0.520547 \times 10^{-18}$ $C_{10}=-0.100941 \times 10^{-22}$ $C_{12}=0.104925 \times 10^{-27}$ $C_{14}=0.102740 \times 10^{-31}$ $C_{16}=-0.510544 \times 10^{-36}$
 $C_{18}=0.909690 \times 10^{-41}$ 24 page $\kappa=0.000000$ $C_4=-0.757298 \times 10^{-8}$ $C_6=-0.194318 \times 10^{-12}$ $C_8=0.114312 \times 10^{-16}$ $C_{10}=0.325024 \times 10^{-21}$ $C_{12}=-0.811964 \times 10^{-25}$ $C_{14}=0.733478 \times 10^{-29}$ $C_{16}=-0.344978 \times 10^{-33}$ $C_{18}=0.593551 \times 10^{-38}$ 27th [-] page $\kappa=0.000000$ $C_4=0.274792 \times 10^{-8}$ $C_6=-0.591295 \times 10^{-12}$ $C_8=-0.101460 \times 10^{-16}$ $C_{10}=0.649406 \times 10^{-20}$ $C_{12}=-0.146673 \times 10^{-23}$ $C_{14}=0.199948 \times 10^{-27}$ $C_{16}=-0.110641 \times 10^{-31}$ $C_{18}=0.153140 \times 10^{-36}$ 28th [-] page $\kappa=0.000000$ $C_4=0.181334 \times 10^{-8}$ $C_6=0.386127 \times 10^{-12}$ $C_8=0.250729 \times 10^{-16}$ $C_{10}=-0.340803 \times 10^{-20}$ $C_{12}=0.956332 \times 10^{-24}$ $C_{14}=-0.123696 \times 10^{-27}$ $C_{16}=0.102868 \times 10^{-31}$ $C_{18}=-0.312692 \times 10^{-36}$ (value corresponding to conditional expression)

$T=133.77$ mm $L=1407.55$ mm $F_2=-72.10$ mm (1) $D=2.5$ (2) $D/T=0.01869$ (3) $T/L=-0.09504$ (4)
 $L=1407.55$ (5) $|F_2|/L=0.05122$ [0047] Drawing 5 is drawing showing the comatic aberration of the projection optics concerning the 2nd example. Aberration is expressed with the scale by the side of a reticle. In spite of having realized 0.88 and very high image side numerical aperture also in the 2nd example so that clearly from an aberration Fig., it turns out that aberration is amended good.
 [0048] The [3rd example] Drawing 6 is drawing showing the lens configuration of the projection optics concerning the 3rd example. In the projection optics of drawing 6 the 1st lens group G1 Sequentially from a mask side, a biconcave lens L11, a biconvex lens L12, and a biconvex lens L13, The positive meniscus lens L14 which turned the convex to the mask side, and the negative meniscus lens L15 which turned the convex to the mask side, A biconcave lens L16, a biconcave lens L17, and the positive meniscus lens L18 that turned the concave surface to the mask side, It consists of the biconvex lens L19, a biconvex lens L20, a positive meniscus lens L21 that turned the convex to the mask side, and a positive meniscus lens L22 which turned the convex to the mask side.

[0049] Moreover, the 2nd lens group G2 consists of the negative meniscus lens L23 which turned the convex to the mask side, a negative meniscus lens L24 which turned the convex to the mask side, a biconcave lens L25, and a negative meniscus lens L26 which turned the concave surface to the mask side sequentially from the mask side.

[0050] Furthermore, 3rd lens group G3 consists of the positive meniscus lens L27 which turned the concave surface to the mask side, a biconvex lens L28, a biconvex lens L29, a negative meniscus lens L30 that turned the convex to the mask side, a biconvex lens L31, and a positive meniscus lens L32 which turned the convex to the mask side sequentially from a mask side.

[0051] Moreover, the 4th lens group G4 consists of the positive meniscus lens L33 which turned the convex to the mask side, a positive meniscus lens L34 which turned the convex to the mask side, a positive meniscus lens L35 which turned the convex to the mask side, and an parallel plate P1 sequentially from the mask side.

[0052] The value of the item of the projection optics concerning the 3rd example is hung up over the next table (3). the major characteristics of a table (3) -- setting -- λ -- the main wavelength of exposure light (ArF excimer laser light) -- β -- a projection scale factor -- NA expresses image side numerical aperture and, as for D, Ym expresses the working distance for the maximum image quantity, respectively. Moreover, in the optical member item of a table (3), the field number of the 1st column shows the refractive index [as opposed to / in n of the 4th column / r / of the 2nd column / d / of the 3rd column / main wavelength, shaft top spacing (mm), i.e., the spacing, of each side, for the radius of curvature (the case of the aspheric surface top-most-vertices bend radius : mm) of each side] for the sequence of the field from a wafer side, respectively. In addition, radius of curvature r makes convex radius of curvature forward toward a wafer side, and makes concave radius of curvature negative toward the wafer side.

[0053]

[Table 3]

(Major characteristics)

 $\lambda = 193.31 \text{ nm}$, $\beta = 1/4$, $Y_m = 11.6 \text{ mm}$, $NA = 0.85$, $D = 4.8 \text{ mm}$ (optical member item)

Field number r d n (wafer side)

1 Infinity 4.8000002 Infinity 4.000000 1.501474 (Parallel Plate P1)
 3 Infinity 1.5168034 -347.07689 59.005134 1.560353 (Lens L35)
 5* -147.42602 24.6721346 -155.30862 36.048560 1.560353 (lens L34)
 7* -127.29829 3.8189828 -495.00000 41.252390 1.560353 (lens L33)
 9 -186.65984 1.83721010 -8649.91361 41.354410 1.560353 (Lens L32)
 11 -338.42422 7.81286412 3117.31974 56.482714 1.501474 (Lens L31)
 13 -242.28533 6.25967214 -219.07804 22.000000 1.560353 (Lens L30)
 15 -295.48408 1.00000016 982.58745 35.100000 1.560353 (Lens L29)
 17 -717.19251 1.02750518* 345.99292 35.100000 1.501474 (Lens L28)
 19 -1657.34210 4.87054620 170.09691 43.238577 1.501474 (Lens L27)
 21* 1247.60125 3.72828522 2570.01253 12.600000 1.560353 (lens L26)
 23* 140.20387 38.04654924 -302.07583 9.000000 1.560353 (lens L25)
 25 174.63448 47.22873626* -110.02031 11.990000 1.560353 (Lens L24)
 27 -227.61981 19.28796728 -145.96360 13.625000 1.560353 (Lens L23)
 29 -993.54187 2.18097930 -926.50000 49.004494 1.501474 (Lens L22)
 31 -211.89314 1.80500432 -1634.25815 46.870000 1.560353 (Lens L21)
 33 -309.72040 1.09000034 1870.87868 44.992783 1.560353 (Lens L20)
 35 -397.39272 1.09000036 310.83083 46.730190 1.560353 (Lens L19)
 37 -12381.83318 1.06525738 219.21300 43.890391 1.560353 (Lens L18)
 39 459.28473 62.35512240* -1607.04793 23.010030 1.560353 (Lens L17)
 41* 210.26262 27.39236042 -182.19964 11.990000 1.560353 (lens L16)
 43 397.04358 31.49104544 -126.09618 12.834065 1.560353 (Lens L15)
 45 -4686.72757 31.68335446 -7627.00504 35.000000 1.560353 (Lens L14)
 47 -178.80540 1.09000048 362.15153 35.000000 1.560353 (Lens L13)
 49 -434.88773 1.00000050 217.92403 34.335000 1.560353 (Lens L12)
 51 -854.29087 44.74188152 -293.27068 11.083963 1.560353 (Lens L11)
 53 198.96759 58.442143 (Mask Side)

(Aspheric surface data)

5 page $\kappa = 0.000000$ $C_4 = -0.717239 \times 10^{-8}$ $C_6 = -0.101122 \times 10^{-11}$ $C_8 = 0.181395 \times 10^{-16}$
 $C_{10} = 0.626626 \times 10^{-20}$ $C_{12} = 0.124335 \times 10^{-23}$ $C_{14} = 0.306352 \times 10^{-27}$ $C_{16} = -0.451516 \times 10^{-31}$
 $C_{18} = 0.0000007$ page $\kappa = 0.000000$ $C_4 = -0.171015 \times 10^{-9}$ $C_6 = -0.130062 \times 10^{-12}$ $C_8 = -0.919066 \times 10^{-17}$
 $C_{10} = -0.567556 \times 10^{-22}$ $C_{12} = 0.169635 \times 10^{-25}$ $C_{14} = 0.232608 \times 10^{-30}$ $C_{16} = 0.300428 \times 10^{-35}$
 $C_{18} = 0.285031 \times 10^{-38}$ 18th [-] page $\kappa = 0.000000$ $C_4 = 0$ $C_6 = 0.360694 \times 10^{-9}$ $C_8 = 0.338660 \times 10^{-13}$ $C_{10} = 0.880881 \times 10^{-18}$
 $C_{12} = -0.289409 \times 10^{-22}$ $C_{14} = -0.909784 \times 10^{-27}$ $C_{16} = 0.759036 \times 10^{-31}$ $C_{18} = 0.400220 \times 10^{-35}$
 $C_{20} = 0.235613 \times 10^{-39}$ 21 page $\kappa = 0.000000$ $C_4 = -0.139770 \times 10^{-8}$ $C_6 = -0.642555 \times 10^{-13}$ $C_8 = 0.410206 \times 10^{-17}$
 $C_{10} = 0.559358 \times 10^{-21}$ $C_{12} = -0.314678 \times 10^{-25}$ $C_{14} = -0.577909 \times 10^{-30}$ $C_{16} = 0.154846 \times 10^{-33}$
 $C_{18} = -0.130804 \times 10^{-37}$ 23 page $\kappa = 0.000000$ $C_4 = -0.206235 \times 10^{-8}$ $C_6 = 0.790155 \times 10^{-13}$ $C_8 = -0.830872 \times 10^{-17}$
 $C_{10} = -0.678238 \times 10^{-20}$ $C_{12} = -0.145920 \times 10^{-23}$ $C_{14} = 0.234851 \times 10^{-28}$ $C_{16} = 0.259860 \times 10^{-31}$
 $C_{18} = -0.223564 \times 10^{-35}$ 26 page $\kappa = 0.000000$ $C_4 = 0.226273 \times 10^{-8}$ $C_6 = -0.406498 \times 10^{-12}$ $C_8 = -0.357047 \times 10^{-17}$
 $C_{10} = -0.897263 \times 10^{-21}$ $C_{12} = -0.510647 \times 10^{-24}$ $C_{14} = -0.322709 \times 10^{-29}$ $C_{16} = 0.480022 \times 10^{-32}$ $C_{18} = -0.529104 \times 10^{-36}$
 40 page $\kappa = 0.000000$ $C_4 = -0.309170 \times 10^{-8}$ $C_6 = -0.215102 \times 10^{-12}$ $C_8 = -0.403443 \times 10^{-16}$ $C_{10} = 0.485396 \times 10^{-20}$
 $C_{12} = 0.676821 \times 10^{-25}$ $C_{14} = -0.456289 \times 10^{-28}$ $C_{16} = 0.323963 \times 10^{-31}$ $C_{18} = -0.337348 \times 10^{-36}$
 41 page $\kappa = 0.000000$ $C_4 = -0.156117 \times 10^{-7}$ $C_6 = 0.118556 \times 10^{-11}$ $C_8 = -0.440276 \times 10^{-16}$ $C_{10} = -0.123461 \times 10^{-19}$
 $C_{12} = 0.933626 \times 10^{-24}$ $C_{14} = 0.134725 \times 10^{-27}$ $C_{16} = -0.261036 \times 10^{-31}$ $C_{18} = 0.000000$ (value corresponding to conditional expression)
 $T = 172.15 \text{ mm}$ $L = 1246.87 \text{ mm}$ $F_2 = -49.585 \text{ mm}$ (1) $D = 4.8$ (2) $D/T = 0.02788$ (3) $T/L = 0.13807$ (4)

$L=1246.87(5) |F2| / L=0.03977$ [0054] Drawing 7 is drawing showing the comatic aberration of the projection optics concerning the 3rd example. Aberration is expressed with the scale by the side of a reticle. In spite of having realized the high image side numerical aperture 0.85, also in the 3rd example so that clearly from aberration, it turns out that aberration is amended good.

[0055] As mentioned above, in the projection optics concerning each above-mentioned example, very high image side numerical aperture is securable, suppressing enlargement of a lens outer diameter. Therefore, in the aligner concerning the operation gestalt of the 1st example and the 2nd example, highly precise projection exposure can be performed using the projection optics of high resolving based on KrF excimer laser light. Moreover, in the aligner concerning the operation gestalt of the 3rd example, highly precise projection exposure can be performed using the projection optics of high resolving based on ArF excimer laser light.

[0056] In the aligner concerning an above-mentioned operation gestalt, a mask (reticle) can be illuminated through an illumination-light study system (lighting process), and micro devices (a semiconductor device, an image sensor, a liquid crystal display component, thin film magnetic head, etc.) can be manufactured by what (exposure process) the pattern for an imprint formed in the mask using projection optics is exposed for to a photosensitive substrate. Hereafter, by forming a predetermined circuit pattern in the wafer as a photosensitive substrate etc. using the aligner of an above-mentioned operation gestalt explains with reference to the flow chart of drawing 8 per example of the technique at the time of obtaining the semiconductor device as a micro device.

[0057] First, in step 301 of drawing 8, a metal membrane is vapor-deposited on the wafer of one lot. In the following step 302, a photoresist is applied on the metal membrane on the wafer of the 1 lot. Then, in step 303, the sequential exposure imprint of the image of the pattern on a mask is carried out to each shot field on the wafer of the one lot through the projection optics using the aligner of an above-mentioned operation gestalt. Then, in step 304, after development of the photoresist on the wafer of the one lot is performed, in step 305, the circuit pattern corresponding to the pattern on a mask is formed in each shot field on each wafer by etching by using a resist pattern as a mask on the wafer of the one lot. Then, devices, such as a semiconductor device, are manufactured by performing formation of the circuit pattern of the upper layer etc. further. According to the above-mentioned semiconductor device manufacture approach, the semiconductor device which has a very detailed circuit pattern can be obtained with a sufficient throughput.

[0058] Moreover, in the aligner of an above-mentioned operation gestalt, the liquid crystal display component as a micro device can also be obtained by forming predetermined patterns (a circuit pattern, electrode pattern, etc.) on a plate (glass substrate). Hereafter, with reference to the flow chart of drawing 9, it explains per example of the technique at this time. In drawing 9, the so-called optical lithography process which carries out imprint exposure of the pattern of a mask at photosensitive substrates (glass substrate with which the resist was applied) is performed at the pattern formation process 401 using the aligner of each operation gestalt. Of this optical lithography process, the predetermined pattern containing many electrodes etc. is formed on a photosensitive substrate. Then, by passing through each process, such as a development process, an etching process, and a resist exfoliation process, a predetermined pattern is formed on a substrate and the exposed substrate shifts to the following color filter formation process 402.

[0059] Next, in the color filter formation process 402, many groups of three dots corresponding to R (Red), G (Green), and B (Blue) are arranged in the shape of a matrix, or form the color filter which arranged the group of three filters, R, G, and B, of a stripe in the direction of two or more horizontal scanning line. And 403 is performed for a cel assembler after the color filter formation process 402. A cel assembler assembles a liquid crystal panel (liquid crystal cell) in 403 using the substrate which has the predetermined pattern obtained at the pattern formation process 401, the color filter obtained with the color filter formation process 402. In 403, a cel assembler pours in liquid crystal between the substrate which has the predetermined pattern obtained at the pattern formation process 401, for example, and the color filter obtained with the color filter formation process 402, and manufactures a liquid crystal panel (liquid crystal cell).

[0060] Then, a module assembler attaches each part articles in which the display action of the assembled liquid crystal panel (liquid crystal cell) is made to perform, such as an electrical circuit and a back light, and makes it complete as a liquid crystal display component in 404. According to the manufacture approach of an above-mentioned liquid crystal display component, the liquid crystal display component which has a very detailed circuit pattern can be obtained with a sufficient throughput.

[0061] In addition, with an above-mentioned operation gestalt, although the KrF excimer laser is used as the light source, other suitable light sources which contain an ArF excimer laser (wavelength of 193nm), for example can also be used, without being limited to this.

[0062] Moreover, although the above-mentioned operation gestalt explained this invention taking the case of the projection optics carried in an aligner, it is clear that this invention is applicable to the general projection optics for forming the image of the 1st body on the 2nd body.

[0063]
[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, in this invention, the projection optics of high resolving which can secure very high image side numerical aperture is realizable, suppressing enlargement of a lens outer diameter. Therefore, a highly precise and good micro device can be manufactured using the aligner of this invention equipped with the projection optics of high resolving which has high image side numerical aperture.

[Translation done.]

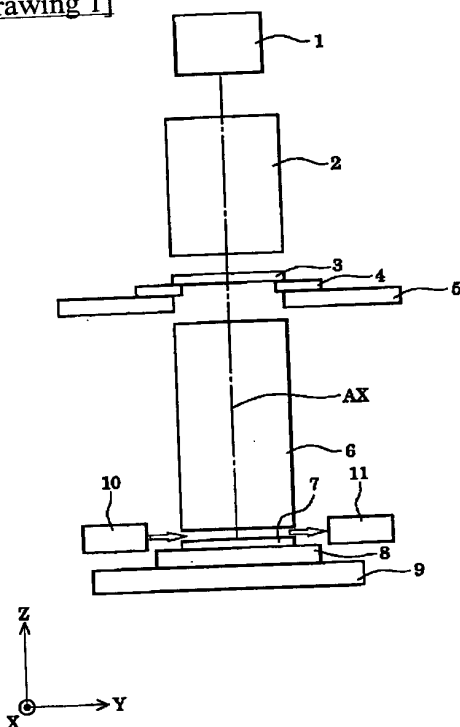
* NOTICES *

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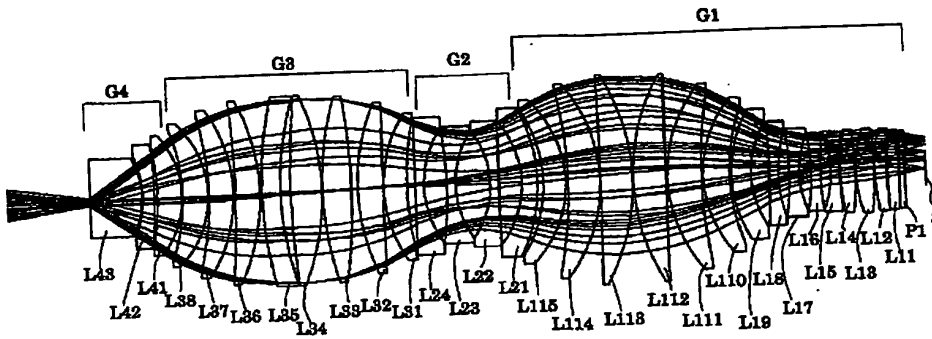
1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS

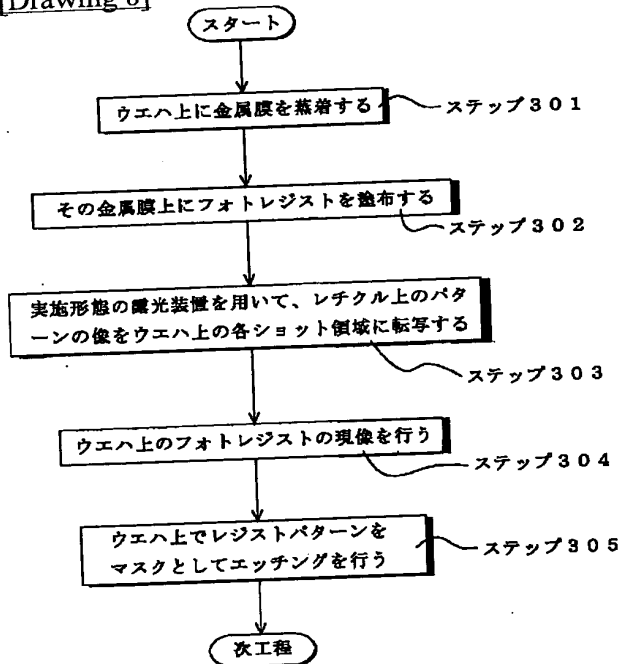
[Drawing 1]



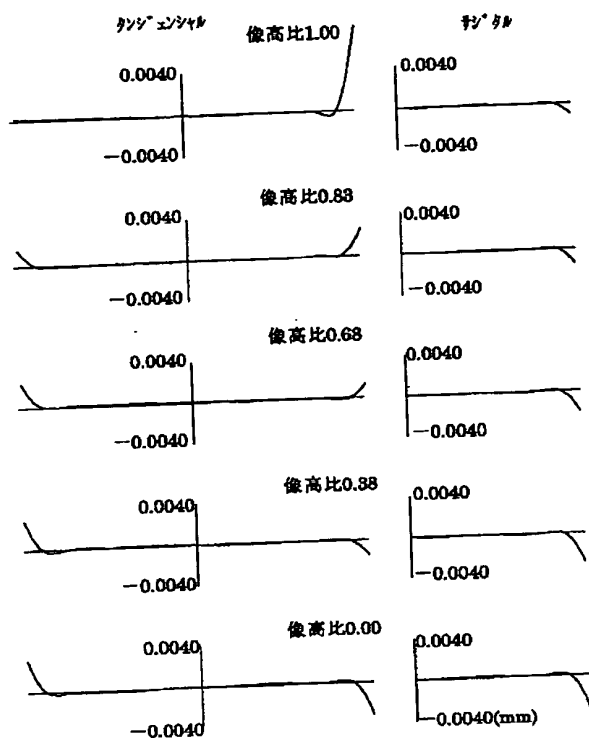
[Drawing 2]



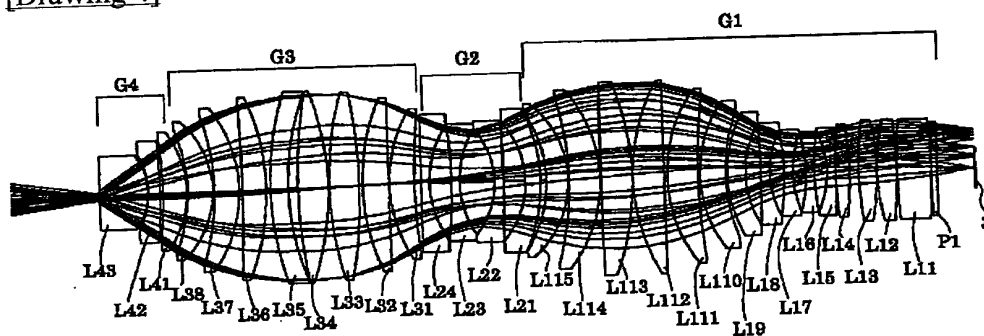
[Drawing 8]



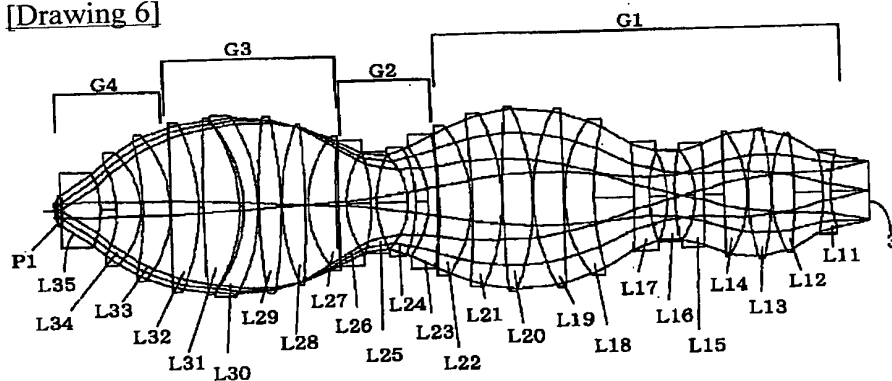
[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]

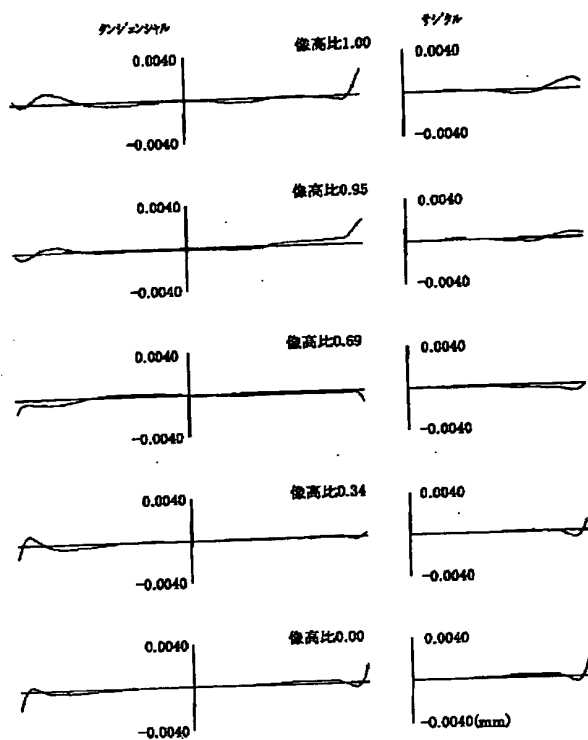


[Drawing 6]

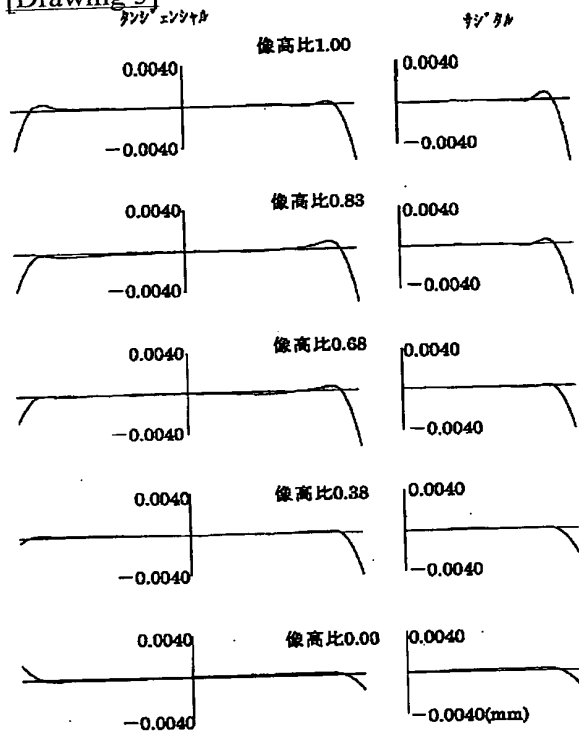


[Drawing 7]

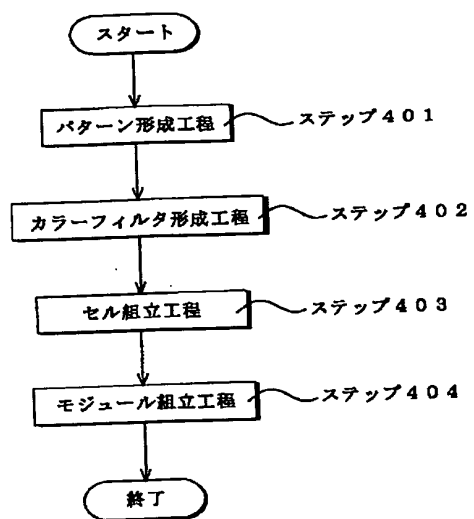
JP,2002-244035,A [DRAWINGS]



[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 9]



[Translation done.]